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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1993

ISRAELI TIME (GMT+3:00)

## Israel willing to speed up IDF withdrawal

ALON PINKAS  
and LAMIA LAHOUD

ISRAEL will offer to begin redeployment in Jenin during the second week of November, five days earlier than the Oslo 2 timetable, a diplomatic source confirmed yesterday.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres will suggest the move when he meets with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat this afternoon at the Erez checkpoint in Gaza.

In the past week, the Palestinian Authority has accused Israel of deliberately delaying the start of redeployment in Area B, the rural areas of Judea and Samaria. Israel dismantled four civil administration offices in four towns in the territories last week, but Palestinians charged that implementation of IDF redeployment is not meeting agreed upon timetables. Talks in Jericho between IDF officers and Palestinian security officials to determine a detailed timetable are progressing very slowly, Palestinians say.

By November 19, the PA expects the IDF to conclude redeployment from Jenin-area villages and the city of Jenin, said Maj. Gen. Abdel Razak Yahya, who was co-chairman of the security committee in the negotiations.

Yahya said the main problem with the Israeli timetable is that Israel wants to conclude redeployment from Bethlehem on Christmas Eve. The Palestinians want redeployment to be concluded several days before the holiday.

Yahya said the Palestinians want to be fully in charge of public order and security in Bethlehem on Christmas Eve when thousands of pilgrims and visitors come to the city. "We need to be well organized and prepared to take care of security arrangements for the holiday and to coordinate the pilgrimage to Bethlehem from Jerusalem with the Israelis," Yahya said. "To conclude redeployment on Christmas Eve will create a situation where Israeli and Palestinian security personnel are in the city during the holiday and no one is in charge of security."

Arafat will raise the Hebron issue in today's meeting, and is likely to cite the security annex of the Oslo 2 agreement which calls for "normalization of life" there.

On Thursday, the military governor of Hebron instructed Mayor Mustafa Natshe to close down two PA offices and a municipality office extending services to residents.

Arafat told reporters in Gaza yesterday that he and Peres will discuss how to implement the agreement. (Continued on Page 3)

### Simhat Torah begins

THE festival of Simhat Azzaret and Simhat Torah will be celebrated tonight and tomorrow by Jews around the country.

The holiday marks the conclusion of the reading of the Torah and the beginning of its reading anew.

Tomorrow night, additional celebrations (second hakafot) will be held around the country.



Shalom Barashi salutes over the grave of his son, Lt. Dror Barashi, who was killed Thursday night in Lebanon. To his right is his daughter, Lt. Sarit Barashi. (Brian Hendler)

## CIA director to visit this week

ALON PINKAS

CENTRAL Intelligence Agency director John Deutch will arrive later this week for a two-day visit, diplomatic sources all but confirmed last night.

"This is not something I would ordinarily comment on, but I won't deny it," a senior diplomatic source said, refusing to elaborate further.

US Embassy officials were not available for comment over the weekend.

Deutch was recently appointed by President Bill Clinton. Before that he was deputy secretary of defense, and dealt partly with strategic cooperation with Israel,

particularly in regards to financing the Arrow anti-ballistic missile program. During his visit, he is likely to discuss the Arrow.

Deutch's predecessor, James Woolsey, visited last December for one day, and discussed the status of the US policy of "dual containment" of Iraq and Iran with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

## IDF kills 2 Hizbullah men in heavy fighting

3 soldiers killed Thursday in roadside bomb buried

DAVID RUDGE

station, broadcasting from the security zone, said yesterday's clash occurred in the southern Bekaa Valley. There were no reports of IDF casualties.

The radio, which also reported intensive IDF shelling of suspected Hizbullah targets north of the

Peres blasts Syria for helping Hizbullah, Page 2

zone throughout Friday and yesterday, said the gunmen had been part of the squad which had ambushed the IDF convoy near Aishiyeh village.

Hizbullah gunmen fired several mortar rounds and Katyusha rockets at an IDF position on the border Friday evening. There were no casualties.

Reports from Lebanon said residents of Ein A-Tineh, north

of the zone, had fled their homes after scores of shells had exploded near the village, a known Hizbullah stronghold. There were no reports, however, of civilian casualties.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak visited the scene of the Hizbullah attack on Friday and, according to reports, agreed to step up IDF activities in the field.

The attack itself occurred around 9:15 p.m., when what appears to have been an elite Hizbullah squad sprung a carefully prepared ambush on an IDF convoy moving along a new stretch of road leading from Marjayoun to the Aishiyeh region.

The soldiers were traveling in civilian vehicles with Lebanese license plates - a method used by the IDF in an effort to disguise (Continued on Page 3)

## Attack boosts Hizbullah, Assad

DAVID RUDGE

cal results from Assad's point of view are the same.

Publicly, he can disclaim any connection with the attack, since it was carried out by a so-called Lebanese resistance group which, according to Syria, has the right to fight to liberate its land from the "Zionist occupiers."

Everyone knows, however, that Hizbullah is the only Lebanese militia not to have been dis-

banded by the Syrian-controlled Lebanese government.

It also just happens to be sponsored, financed, and armed by Syria's ally Iran, through supply routes which run from Teheran through Damascus and those areas of Lebanon which are totally under the control of Syrian troops.

Two months ago there were reports that Syria, in an apparent effort to demonstrate the extent of its control, had "asked" Hiz-

(Continued on Page 3)

## Farrakhan: Jews are bloodsuckers

Mass black rally set for tomorrow

WASHINGTON (AP) - Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan, originator of tomorrow's mass rally of black men, says Jews are only one of several ethnic groups he considers "bloodsuckers" because of their business dealings in black neighborhoods.

The comment, made in a television interview, recalled his pro-

vocative rhetoric of the past that has deeply offended Jews and many others. Such talk has caused many black leaders who endorse the stated goals of Farrakhan's Million Man March - atonement, inspiration and prayer - to distance themselves from him personally. (Continued on Page 3)

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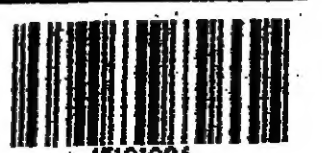
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הכנסת לא יכלה

Prevent Security office in Jenin closed

## HIZBULLAH

(Continued from Page 1)

troop movements and thwart terrorist attacks.

According to reports, a roadside bomb was detonated along the first vehicle and the squad of gunmen opened fire from several positions as two more explosives were set off.

The gunmen, armed with anti-tank weapons, machine guns, and automatic rifles, poured fire into the stricken convoy from relatively close range as the soldiers who escaped unharmed from the explosions tumbled from the vehicles.

The soldiers quickly returned fire, forcing the gunmen to flee. Reinforcements were rushed to the scene and the wounded were treated in the field before being evacuated by helicopter to Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

Deputy hospital director Dr. Zvi Ben-Israel said one of them was in serious but stable condition; one was suffering from moderate injuries; and the rest had light wounds.

"We jumped out of the vehicles and they started firing with all sorts of weapons," said Staff Sgt. Noad Anzili, 23, of Arad, one of the wounded. "It was dark and all we could see were the flashes from their guns."

He said Barashi, the deputy platoon commander, was hit after getting out of his vehicle, while trying to discover the source of the shooting.

OC Northern Command Maj. Gen. Amiram Levine told reporters on Friday that five to 10 Hizbullah men were involved in the ambush. He said they had managed to infiltrate the security zone and reach the road north of Marjayoun. They opened fire at the convoy from distances of 20-30 meters.

Levine noted that the war in Lebanon is difficult, and some-

times the IDF scores successes, sometimes the enemy. The task of the IDF is to prevent Hizbullah successes, although it is impossible to guarantee this.

He stressed that the IDF is doing everything possible to prevent harming civilians, even though Hizbullah is continuing to use villages to launch attacks against the zone.

Levine expressed the hope that Hizbullah would not force the IDF to hit villages. "We are talking about a difficult war and Hizbullah is a difficult opponent, but not unbeatable. We will find the ways to hit Hizbullah in such a manner that it will prevent some of its activities and make it think twice about what is or is not worthwhile doing."

"We always hear those threats and Israel knows they do not matter," Reuters quoted Naeem Qassem, secretary general of Hizbullah, saying in response yesterday in an interview with Iranian television. "Let them as occupiers do what they see necessary. Our operations will continue until liberation."

The deaths of the three soldiers brought to 16 the number killed in action in south Lebanon this year. Some 20 SLA soldiers and residents of the zone have also been killed, as have as many as 80 terrorists, mainly from Hizbullah but also from rejectionist Palestinian factions.

Many of the gunmen were killed as a result of operations by small groups of IDF soldiers which have become a trademark of the war against Hizbullah, especially since Levine took over as OC Northern Command.

According to initial inquiries, the troops involved in the ambush acted in accordance with regulations on traveling in the security zone and what do in case of attack.

## ATTACK

(Continued from Page 1)

bulah to coordinate its military activities in south Lebanon more closely with the Syrian authorities.

This is turn led to a split in Hizbullah's ranks, with its leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah indicating his willingness to cooperate with Syria. More radical elements, however, insisted that it should have the right to continue the "armed struggle against the Zionist enemy" without any outside interference.

The results on the ground of this "dialogue" were interesting.

There was a temporary lull in fighting and even when Hizbullah's activities resumed, the intensity and frequency of attacks was markedly less - by as much as a third - than previously.

In the past few weeks, however, there has been an upsurge in Hizbullah operations - the latest one apparently carried out by one of the organization's elite units which train and operate out of

areas in the northern Bekaa valley which are under direct Syrian control.

It is possible that the escalation, in particular Thursday night's operation, was carried out by the radical Hizbullah elements to spite Assad's efforts to exert his control over the organization.

It might also be pure coincidence that the upsurge comes at a time when, according to Labor MK Haggai Meron, the government has taken a decision to concentrate on the Palestinian track and not to press ahead with the talks with Syria, at least until after the next election.

Whatever the real reason for the escalation, it is clear that Hizbullah is not alone in benefiting from its latest success in the field.

Assad, who has the ability to stop Hizbullah if he wishes, is still scoring points while disclaiming all responsibility - a trick which the wily Syrian president has learned to play with consummate skill and timing.

## FARRAKHAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Farrakhan has toned down his public remarks somewhat in days leading up to the march in Washington, while not apologizing for past statements.

But in an interview with Reuters Television, Farrakhan elaborated on his previous use of the term "bloodsuckers" to describe some Jews, and added others to the category.

"Many of the Jews who owned the homes, the apartments in the black community, we considered them bloodsuckers because they took from our community and built their community, but they didn't offer anything back to the community," he said.

"And when the Jews left, the Palestinian Arabs came, Koreans came, Vietnamese and other ethnic and racial groups came," Farrakhan continued. "And so this is a type, and we call them bloodsuckers."

Jews were quick to condemn his comments.

"A hate-monger should not be leading a [civil rights] march on Washington," David Friedman, executive director of the Washington office of the Anti-Defamation League, told *The Washington Post*.

"It's an illusion for people to feel that they can participate and endorse this march without in any way showing support for Farrakhan," he said.

## WITHDRAWAL

(Continued from Page 1)

cord "honestly and accurately. There should be a commitment to what has been agreed upon and a promptness in implementing" the accord, he said.

Meanwhile, a general strike

was called throughout the territories over the weekend in protest of Israel's refusal to free four women prisoners convicted of murder. Shop owners complied with the strike, and students in Gaza marched in protest.

# Bosnians say Serb attack halted

BANJA LUKA (AP) - Bosnian government officials claimed to have halted an offensive near this Serb stronghold yesterday amid reports that powerful Serbia threatened to intervene.

The dull thud of distant shelling, heard much of Friday, stopped yesterday. But Serbs claimed fighting continued.

UN officials said they had no information about the situation on Bosnia's northwestern battlefronts where fighting has raged in violation of a two-month cease-fire that took effect Thursday.

But UN monitors were expected to arrive on the Serb side of the frontline later yesterday after a Serb leader threatened to abandon the truce.

UN officials say they have been unable to determine which side has initiated the fighting; Serb rebels claim government and Croat troops were on the attack while the

government says the Serbs launched a counteroffensive.

But UN spokesman Lt. Col. Chris Vernon said if the government does not allow monitors on its side of the front line, "people will conclude that you are not adhering to the cease-fire."

The Serbs have lost sizable holdings in northwestern Bosnia. Some observers speculate that they have abandoned territory they are likely to lose anyway during peace negotiations to divide Bosnia's territory.

Serb leaders were to hold a crisis meeting later yesterday where they were likely to air their differences over whether to pursue peace or war.

In the capital Sarajevo, chairman of the US joint chiefs of staff Gen. John Shalikashvili held talks with government officials. Afterwards, Shalikashvili warned

that "any fighting is a serious threat to the cease-fire."

Asked if airstrikes - so far used only against the Serbs - remain an option against the Bosnian government, he said: "We have said all along that airstrikes remain on the table."

Bosnian Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic said the fighting had been prompted by Serb attacks, but that it subsided yesterday because Serbs "are slowing their attacks down."

But the Serb military claimed government troops still were attacking Serb positions west of Banja Luka yesterday.

A Bosnian government intelligence officer, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the government had been informed that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, angered by Muslim-Croat advances, had threatened to intervene with troops of

the powerful Yugoslav army. There was no independent confirmation for this, however.

Milosevic, eager to have international sanctions lifted that were imposed for fomenting war in Bosnia, has signed up to a US-sponsored peace plan and is negotiating on behalf of the Bosnian Serbs.

But he is under pressure from nationalists who accuse him of selling out his former proteges in Bosnia. The fall of Banja Luka, the largest city held by the Serbs and now packed with refugees from lost territory, would be tantamount to the total defeat of the Bosnian Serbs. If that happened, Milosevic could not survive politically.

Any involvement of the Yugoslav army in the Bosnian war would likely spark a much broader conflict that could also engulf Croatia.

## Anti-bomb scientist wins Nobel Peace Prize

LONDON (Reuters) - Joseph Rotblat, the nuclear physicist who devoted his life trying to ban the bomb he helped create, won the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize on Friday and seized the opportunity to spread his anti-nuclear message.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee, awarding the prize to the 86-year-old peace campaigner and the Pugwash organization he founded, made clear it was intended as a protest against French nuclear tests.

Rotblat said he hoped the prize "is a message not only to the French but to the Chinese as well." France, which is carrying out a series of tests in the South Pacific, and China are the only countries still carrying out tests.

Polish-born Rotblat, a white-haired, avuncular man who lost his wife in the Holocaust and who himself fled Hitler's Germany, was clearly delighted by the award.

Smiling broadly, he told a news conference: "When I woke up this morning I didn't expect that I would become such a celebrity today."

Rotblat said the \$1 million prize money would transform the hand-to-mouth finances of his Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs organization, which at present occupies cramped premises near the British Museum in London.

Rotblat, along with Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell, formed Pugwash in the mid-1950s, the height of the Cold War.

## Lone hijacker seizes bus near Yeltsin's Kremlin residence

MOSCOW (AP) - An unidentified gunman armed with an AK-47 rifle seized a bus carrying South Korean tourists yesterday near the Kremlin in the heart of Moscow and was demanding \$1 million, police said.

The gunman released up to 20 hostages in several groups, including all the women on the bus, but was still holding about five people and threatening to blow up the bus, police said.

Interior Ministry spokesman Alexi Rudakov said the gunman appeared to be Russian and was demanding a plane to take him out of Russia. He said the gunman initially demanded \$10 million, but later dropped the demand to \$1 million.

Scores of heavily armed police, including a commando squad, ringed the bus, which was halted on a bridge over the Moscow River near the Kremlin and adjoining Red Square. Ambulances and fire trucks were also at the scene.

Police said there were about 25 South Korean tourists on the bus plus a Russian driver and a Russian tour guide when it was seized. The tourists

had been visiting the Kremlin and Red Square. The windows of the bus were covered by curtains and there was no sign of activity on the vehicle. A large crowd of spectators gathered around at the scene.

The Interfax news agency reported the gunman was a North Korean, but police later discounted the report.

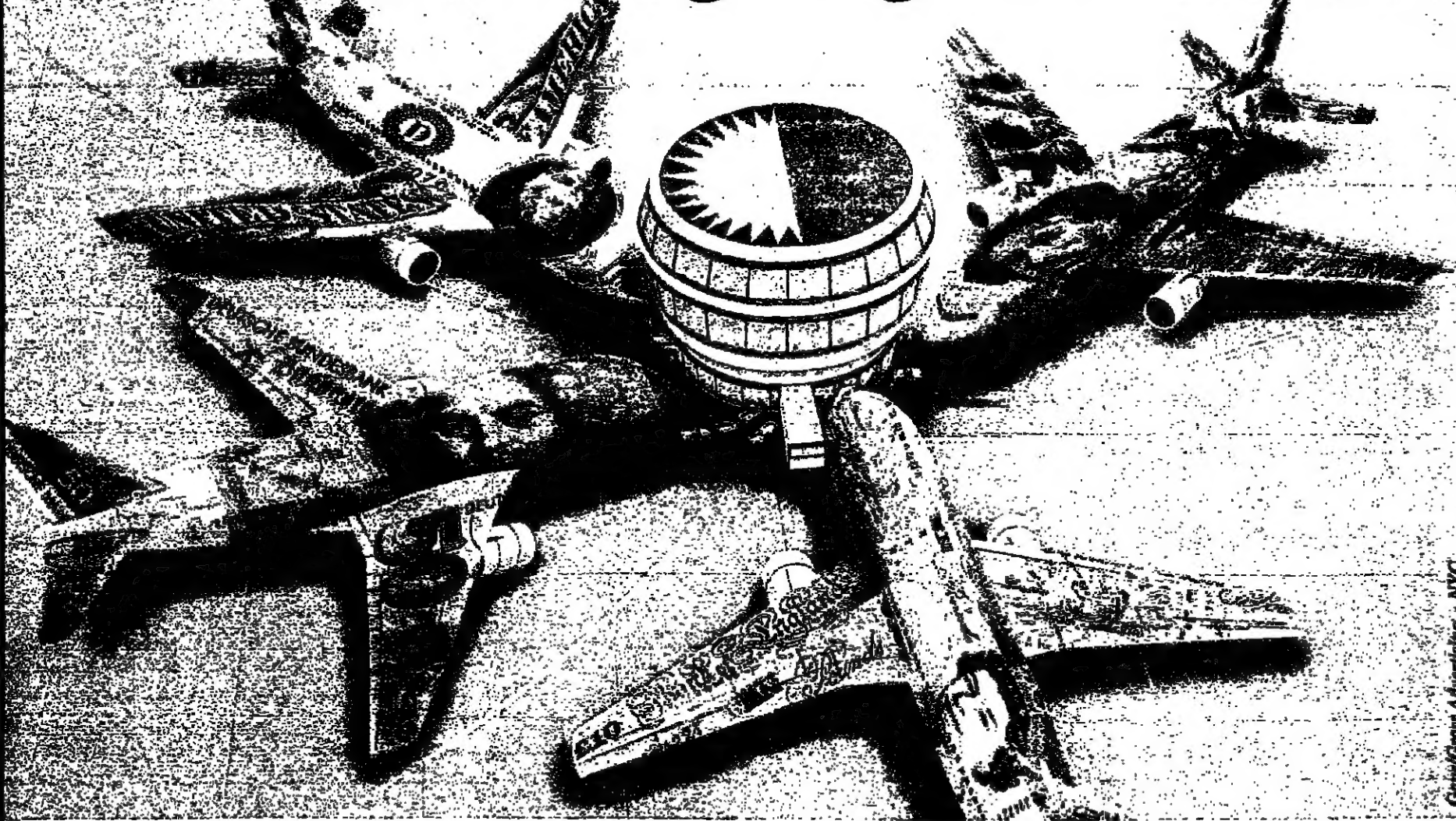
Crime has become a major problem in Russia in recent years, but such an attack shocked authorities. The Kremlin houses the office of President Boris Yeltsin and is one of Russia's main tourist attractions.

The seizure was the first mass hostage taking in the Russian capital.

In June Chechen rebels led by field commander Shamil Basayev seized several hundred people in the town of Budennovsk.

More than 120 people were killed in the southern town, some by rebels and others in a botched attempt by Russian forces to storm the hospital where the hostages were being held.

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# Kabul loyalists say Herat recaptured

OFFICIAL Kabul radio said yesterday that forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani had retaken the western Afghan city of Herat from the Islamic Taliban militia after a "popular uprising."

Independent confirmation was not immediately available.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, said the revolt had begun on Friday night after an explosion at an army base. It said hundreds of Taliban fighters and large quantities of ammunition had been captured in the uprising.

Fierce fighting between government troops and Taliban on the southern outskirts of war-weary Kabul continued for the fourth straight day with neither side making any significant gains.

Government forces pounded the southern Rishkor Hills to try to dislodge its Taliban opponents, who overran key government posts earlier this week to reach the outskirts of the capital.

Taliban troops were holding on, but government sources said fresh troops were being deployed to the southern outskirts.

The Taliban, made up of Islamic religious students turned guerrilla fighters, wants President Burhanuddin Rabbani and his military chief, Ahmed Shah Massoud, to resign and turn over the capital to them. Rabbani has refused.

News agencies

KABUL

Much of the Afghan capital has been destroyed by relentless fighting between the 10 Islamic factions who threw out the communist from power in 1992.

They turned their guns on each other in successive battles for power.

Entire neighborhoods have been reduced to rubble and at least 25,000 people — most of whom are civilians — have been killed, according to international aid workers.

There are no ideological or religious differences between the groups, all of whom say they want to establish an Islamic government in Kabul. However, none of the

groups agree on who should head this government.

Earlier yesterday, a government spokesman in Kabul had said that all of Herat province except for the provincial capital and the main road leading south had fallen to pro-government fighters advancing from Islam Qala on the Iranian border and from Ghazni province to the east.

Taliban leaders earlier denied that their forces had lost Herat, but they accused Iran of letting its border be used for an armed incursion at Islam Qala. They said the intruders had fled back into Iran after opening fire.

Western aid workers contacted in Herat earlier yesterday said the city itself was calm and firmly in Taliban hands.

## Iraqi defector: Saddam makes all arms decisions

News agencies

LONDON

AN Iraqi diplomat who was chief of protocol at Saddam Hussein's presidential palace said he fled the country after two assassination attempts against him.

Hussein Rashid Hassan appeared at a London news conference wearing a false beard and dark glasses because he said he feared for his life.

He refused to answer a number of key questions, saying he was worried about family members.

Hassan said he was "directly connected" to Saddam's son-in-law, Lt. Gen. Hussein Kamel, the defector who was director of security for Saddam's office while he was chief of protocol.

While working as chief of protocol, Hassan said, "I was detained and interrogated by several security agencies because of allegations made about me. After that there were two attempts made to assassinate me."

He did not give any details or dates but it is recorded that he was arrested in 1990. It was clear from the news conference that he left Iraq at least a year ago and had been living in Jordan before coming to London on Sept. 29.

Hassan told the news conference that Saddam retains control over all military matters.

"All decisions taken to buy arms, small, large or any kind, had to be agreed to by President Sad-

dam Hussein. Even the Minister of Defense had to have the agreement of Saddam Hussein to go ahead with any purchase," he said.

Rolf Ekeus, the chief UN weapons inspector, said in a report last week that Iraq deceived inspectors by concealing a biological weapons program, a nuclear missile delivery program, and flight tests for chemical warheads.

In Baghdad, Iraqi schoolgirls rehearsed victory parades for Saddam Hussein yesterday and the official news agency INA predicted 100 percent support for Saddam in today's referendum on whether he should stay on as president.

An opinion poll found that all Iraqis could find a reason for voting "Yes" but in private many Iraqis said they were indifferent and some said they knew of people with so little to lose they would risk voting "No."

At a stadium in eastern Baghdad buses brought schoolgirls to practise the dances and songs of adulation they expect to perform after the result comes out, probably tomorrow.

Today up to 7.5 million Iraqis have the opportunity to answer "Yes" or "No" to the question "Do you agree to Saddam Hussein assuming the post of president of the Republic of Iraq?"

## Ex-Italian PM to be tried for corruption

MILAN (Reuters) — A judge yesterday ordered Silvio Berlusconi to stand trial in January on corruption charges in a ruling that could destroy the media magnate's hope of returning to high office.

Examining judge Fabio Paparella said after the hearing that he was satisfied there were grounds to suspect that Berlusconi knew about alleged bribes paid by his companies to tax police.

Berlusconi, who has branded the case a political witch hunt, hit back saying he had been set up 11 months ago when he was formally put under investigation. He accused Paparella of playing along with a previous deal.

"This morning, leafing through the court documents, Mr. Paparella could certainly have realised that there is absolutely nothing at all against me," Berlusconi said in a statement.

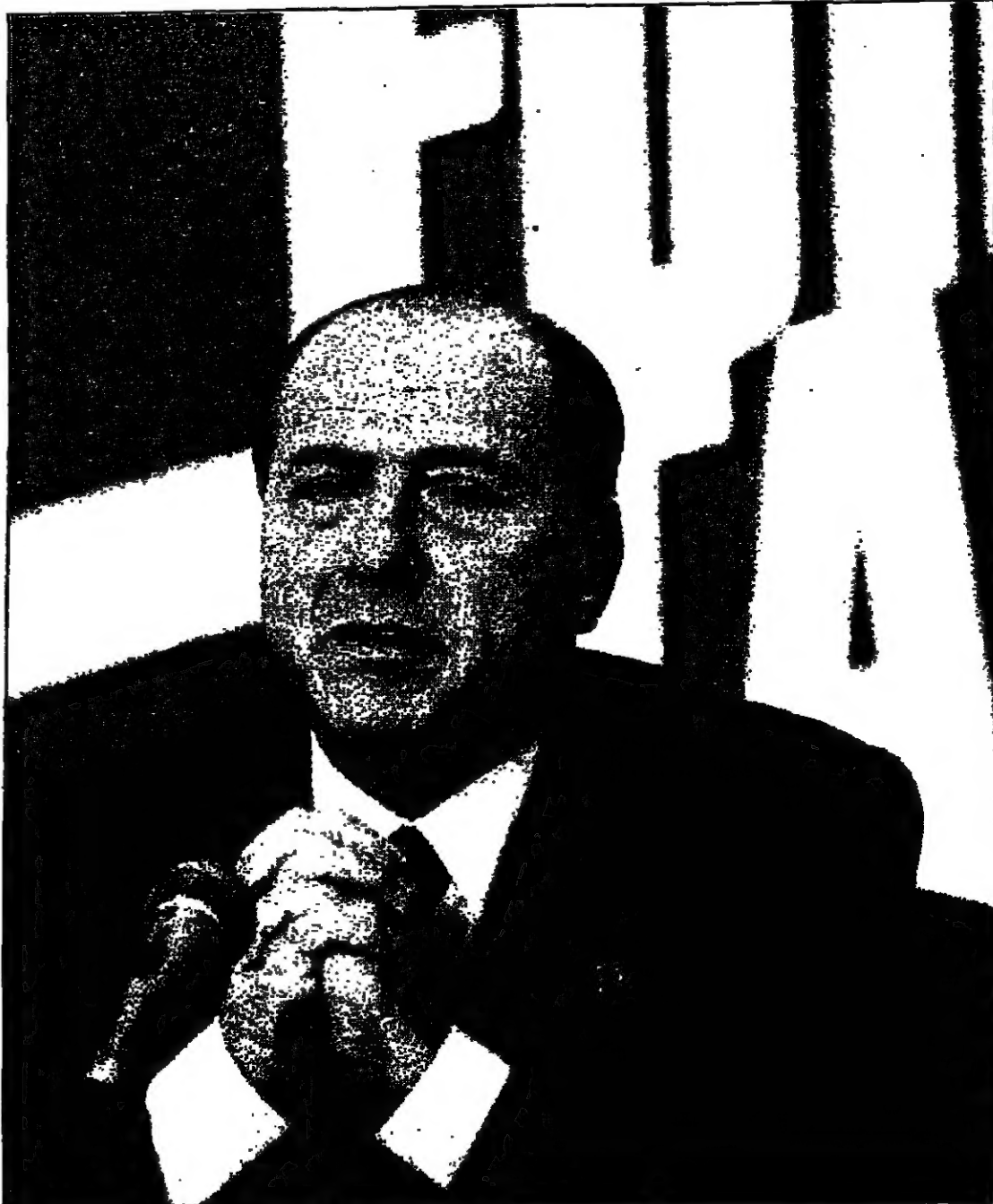
"He did not have the courage to tell the country that, 11 months ago, the (then) head of government was put in the dock by magistrates in Milan who were banking on putting him on trial for something he had nothing to do with."

Paparella set the trial to start on January 17, 1996, and committed another 10 people, including Berlusconi's younger brother and business associate, Paolo.

The 24-page ruling, read by Paparella at a closed-door hearing in Milan, was announced to waiting reporters by prosecuting magistrate Gherardo Colombo.

Berlusconi, who was not in court, heard of the ruling at his AC Milan soccer club. He is charged with complicity in payments by four companies in his Fininvest empire of bribes totaling 380 million lire (NIS 711,000) to tax police in return for lenient audits between 1989 and 1991.

Berlusconi, who became the first Italian prime minister to face



Former Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi is to stand trial January for complicity in alleged bribe payments. (Reuters)

a criminal action while in office, said there was no proof he knew about any payments nor that any such action was illegal.

"I leave it to the Italian people to judge and draw the obvious conclusions," he said in his statement.

Paparella said a "whole chain of events" needed clearing up. "Nothing emerges from a reading

of the court papers and the preliminary hearing to conclude that Silvio Berlusconi was unaware (of the payments)," he told reporters.

"I don't know whether this will be enough to convict him — in any case, that's not my job."

Among matters to be clarified was a meeting between Berlusconi and Fininvest lawyer Massimo Maria Berruti, one of the

accused, at the prime minister's office in June 1994.

Berlusconi admitted to magistrates it had taken place but his lawyers then said it could never have happened because Berlusconi had been in a cabinet meeting. The prosecution alleges Berruti tried to arrange a cover-up of the bribes.

## US trying to deport alleged Nazi collaborator

CHICAGO (AP) — The US Justice Department has started deportation proceedings against a Lithuanian immigrant accused of participating in the Nazi slaughter of thousands of Jews and other unarmed civilians.

The government said that Jonas Naujalis, 74, of the Chicago suburb Cicero was a member of the 12th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft (Protective Detachment) Battalion, which in the fall of 1941 perpetrated "brutal massacres of more than 19,000 Byelorussian Jews and other civilians."

Naujalis' son, Romas Naujalis, said his father "never sympathized with them (the Nazis). The information obviously is in error. It could be the wrong person here."

The younger Naujalis said his father is "gravely ill" and bedridden.

Romas Naujalis said he learned of the government's action when his parents telephoned him and said they were unable to understand two government agents at their home. Romas, 42, said he talked by telephone with the agents.

"My dad never served with the Nazis. They (the government, agents) told us we have to bring proof. But how can you do that 50 years later?" he said.

Romas Naujalis said it could be a case of mistaken identity.

The Justice Department said the 12th Battalion "was armed, sponsored and controlled by Nazi Germany." It said Naujalis belonged to that unit from August 1941 to November 1943.

Government documents filed in US Immigration Court said in September 1941 Naujalis participated in a "murderous sweep" through three towns near Kaunas, Lithuania, that resulted in the deaths of 1,522 Jews.

The Justice Department contends Naujalis, a retired machinist, got his immigration visa by concealing and misrepresenting his wartime activities.

## Report: Russian mafia tried to sell radioactive material

WASHINGTON (AP) — Russia's notorious organized crime syndicates were behind the theft in 1993 of radioactive beryllium from a Russian nuclear laboratory and the failed attempt to sell the material in the West, according to a magazine and newspaper report.

The crime syndicates, known as "mafia," appear to be deeply involved in the theft and smuggling of nuclear-related materials out of Russia for sale to the highest bidder, the report said.

The mysterious beryllium shipment was seized by police in Lithuania and remains today in the bank vault where it was first discovered, according to the report. Seizure of the material was reported widely in 1993.

But a five-month investigation by US News and World Report and CBS' "60 Minutes" program has shed additional light on the theft. The report is to be aired by CBS today and is featured in the magazine issue appearing on newsstands tomorrow.

According to the report, the smugglers were preparing to sell the beryllium to an Austrian middleman who in turn had a mystery buyer who was ready to pay as much as \$24 million for the material, 10 times its legitimate market value. The buyer, although never identified, was said to be Korean, according to the report.

Beryllium, which is used in missile guidance systems and for other military purposes, is a highly efficient neutron reflector, according to nuclear scientists. That makes it valuable for building more efficient nuclear warheads or a smaller nuclear reactor.

Russian and US authorities have said frequently that they believe the greatest concern about the smuggling of nuclear materials out of the former Soviet Union stems from possible thefts by plant workers, disgruntled scientists or amateur criminals.

But the beryllium case shows that organized crime also is deeply involved, according to the magazine and television report.

## Germany urges US to halt export of hate literature

HAMBURG (AP) — Eight-five percent of the neo-Nazi propaganda flowing into Germany is produced in the United States, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said yesterday in demanding that Washington prohibit its export.

Kinkel, said in a commentary for the *Bild am Sonntag* newspaper that this weekend he "asked very urgently of my American colleague Warren Christopher that our American friends close this loophole."

The foreign minister said a growing amount of hate literature produced in the United States is entering this country, where distributing anti-Semitic, racist and other hate literature has long been illegal.

"This must also be so worldwide: Let's halt the export and import of anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi hate literature," Kinkel wrote.

Germany's sensitivity about not allowing a repetition of the Nazi past outweighs the arguments of civil libertarians when it comes to free speech by the extreme right.

Last month, Germany extradited an American neo-Nazi, Nebraska Gary Lauck, who authorities in this country called the leading producer of the hate literature circulating among the German right-wing.

Arrested in Denmark last spring, Lauck is currently in a Hamburg jail awaiting trial. He faces five years in a German prison if convicted on charges of racial incitement.

But Lauck's hate sheets have nearly been supplanted by hate propaganda freely exchanged worldwide on the Internet, which has become an increasingly popular tool among German neo-Nazis.

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מקדמות לאור

## Jewish CD-ROM is a gem

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

YOU can't read it in the dentist's waiting room or curl up with it in bed. But this Jewish quarterly talks to you, teaches, entertains, sings and even blows the shofar at you.

Marketed as the first-ever Jewish multimedia magazine, CD JeMM - or Jewish Multimedia Magazine on CD-ROM - has just produced its premiere issue, and additional ones will be released every three months to subscribers throughout the English-speaking Diaspora.

JeMM Productions - established a year ago in Jerusalem and with a US office in Shaker Heights, Ohio - launched the interactive magazine as a way of promoting interest in Jewishness and Israel without preaching Zionism or religion. As a private company with nine full-time professionals and numerous freelancers, it of course wants to make a profit.

The potential market includes the estimated 500,000 Jewish households in the US who have a personal computer with a CD-ROM drive; it is usable on either an IBM-compatible PC with Windows or a Macintosh. Although it may spark interest also among pro-Jewish or pro-Israel Christians around the world, it is not geared to English-speaking Israelis, whose culture is quite different and who don't need to be introduced to Hebrew or political issues.

The president is David Pfeffer, who has 14 years of experience in the computer business, most recently doing multimedia-based training for the international banking industry. Pfeffer has a business degree from Manchester University in England. JeMM's vice president is Meir Fachler, who has 15 years' experience in education, with a degree in Jewish studies from Jews' College

and a master's degree in Education from the Hebrew University.

The magazine's managing director is Menachem Persoff, a British-born veteran educator, lecturer and author with psychology degrees from the University of London. The creative editor is David Paller, a composer for Jewish musical theater and an innovator in experimental education who graduated from Harvard and Yale.

The product is high-quality edutainment - not the tiring Jewish jokes that have strained the patience of users of some other "Jewish multimedia" computer programs.

"As more and more households acquire CD-ROM capability," says Fachler, "we have no doubt that our magazine - literally a new link in the communications chain - will become a welcome quarterly visitor. And as more and more children become computer literate at earlier ages, we strongly believe that tens of thousands of Jewish children around the globe will gain valuable insights into their culture and roots through CD-JeMM."

An annual subscription costs \$99.95, but those who sign up before the end of 1995 will enjoy an introductory price of \$69.95. A single issue goes for \$29.95 (the shekel equivalents set by the company are NIS 99 for an individual copy and NIS 249 for a year's four issues).

Each issue is actually three magazines: one for adults, one for teenagers and one for children. The adult section features a cover story from *The Jerusalem Report* by its executive editor, Hersh Goodman, dealing with the thorny issue of whether to trade the Golan Heights for peace with Syria. Goodman's dovish views on the matter are balanced by a video presentation of hawkish

## FROM SCHMATTES TO RICHES



JeMM is high-quality edutainment rather than the tiring Jewish jokes that have strained the patience of users of some 'Jewish multimedia' computer programs.

MK Avigdor Kahalani, who opposes withdrawal. The story is accented with maps and actual views from the Golan. Fachler says he also has arrangements for publishing stories from *Moment* and *Eretz* magazines.

Another article is the story of writer Amichai Lau-Lavie, the son of former diplomat Naftali Lavie and nephew of Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau. Naftali saved his younger brother in Buchenwald by hiding him in a zippered bag on his back, and both eventually made their way to Eretz Yisrael. Photographs, video interviews with the brothers and a silent clip from a US Army film showing the concentration camp's liberation provide a touching story.

There is also an item on Brooklyn-born fashion designer Isaac Mizrahi, who admits that he made his first sketches on his prayer book while studying at the Yeshiva of Flatbush, an article on coping with life's hard knocks and a feature on preparing Jewishly for having a baby. One of the most interesting items in the first issue is a story on the shofar - its background, how it's made and its religious significance. Users can press a button and hear the various trills, and then they can be tested on what animals

horns produce a kosher shofar (the ibex, ram, antelope and goat, yes; the oryx and cow, no). Then you can click buttons and hear beautiful Ashkenazi and Sephardi renditions of two Rosh Hashana prayers.

*Teen JeMM* is jazzier, with a story on Jewish jazz singer Brian Gelfand: one can click the mouse to hear snatches from his biggest Hebrew hits and see a written translation. Another section of the teen magazine presents a TV remote control. One picks any of nine "stations" on JeMM TV (a word-play on MTV) to choose short items, including a game show called *Jewopardy* (a play on *Jeopardy*) and a visual "tour" of Jewish sites in Rome. Six Israeli teenagers also give their personal views on the Golan debate.

*Kids' JeMM* presents an animated short story of how two kids dealt with a dinosaur ("Succasaurus") they caught eating the fruit decorations in their thatched booth. Kids click on different colored "gems" to get explanations of the Succot holiday ritual. They may also hear what a number of Jerusalem kids would like in the New Year (peace, a bigger school, honey, and one little girl hopes her sister will give her all her money). There is a song introducing the Hebrew letters as

they whiz into view.

There are also "informercials" - presentations and messages bought by Jewish organizations and foundations, such as AIPAC, and actual commercials (such as a video from El Al). Although some readers of conventional magazines prefer to skip ads, computer users will have difficulty avoiding the temptation of clicking on these, which periodically alternate and are presented at the side of each screen as a "Shopping Mall."

Fachler notes that while producing an issue every three months is a major accomplishment, he could envisage making CD JeMM a monthly if the demand were great enough. JeMM Productions is already in the process of producing a CD-ROM version of the *Animals of Haggada* in time for Pesach, and a multimedia Holocaust museum on a disk.

Plans also call for future issues to include on-line Internet World Wide Web addresses within the text of articles so users on Internet can call up on-line background material or go shopping. JeMM Productions can be reached in Israel at POB 53392, Jerusalem 91532, telephone 02-796122; in the US at telephone 216-751-4030; or by E-mail at 76635.2306@compuserve.com.

## More computer revolutions on the way

NEW WORLDS

POST SCIENCE REPORTER

THE photo archive at the Government Press Office is undergoing a revolution: all its pictures are being stored digitally on Macintosh computers and on photo CDs.

The archive, located in Jerusalem, contains about half a million photos and original negatives from the beginning of this century until today. All these years, they have been filed manually.

Archive director Ya'acov (Yankel) Sa'ar, who initiated the digitization, says it will be the only digital photo archive in the country. "The advantages are that the photo quality can be improved according to the needs of the user, and searching is much easier."

The archive's staff is scanning the photos and entering them into the digital collection instead of hiring an outside firm, thus saving hundreds of thousands of dollars, says Sa'ar.

Computer terminals will replace the old cardboard files, which take up a great deal of space. Pictures can be found instantly according to the name of the photographer, the date, serial number or theme. They are then printed out immediately as high-quality photos or sent electronically, by modem, to newspapers here or anywhere in the world.

Because there is as yet no data on the shelf life of CD-ROMs, Sa'ar intends to store the archive on new disks every decade. Each photo is scanned in five seconds, and each CD-ROM contains about 120 photos. They are then processed and graphically designed on a Power Macintosh 8100 and stored in their new form on a photo CD.

the first-grade curriculum of the three R's (reading, writing and arithmetic), and are now working on second grade.

It'll take several more years to finish. The first-grade program is sold in three parts, each costing NIS 149, and obtainable only from the Cohens' company, Eitz (Tree) Computers (02-415243).

Called "Alternative Education," the unusual series is not meant to close down all the schools and have children teach themselves in front of a computer screen.

"We think schools are very important for social interaction, and of course, a good teacher can get across more than we can put into a computer program. But we've found that much teaching time in school is wasted. Basic, repetitive things like reading and writing Hebrew, addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, even algebra and exponents, can be taught quickly with computer lessons if they are done correctly," they say.

The first-grade material, called *Shalom, Kila Alef* (Hello, First Grade), contains a gigantic 22 megabytes of data. The multimedia program teaches the material with a human voice (Anat's) and written explanations.

It has a speaking dictionary. The program will be of great help to parents whose pre-school children are eager to learn to read, write and count.

It will also provide backup for children who are frequently ill and absent from school, as well as those who have trouble paying constant attention and tend to miss important things in class.

### MONKEYING AROUND WITH OVA

How does one get a gorilla into a test tube? By performing in-vitro fertilization. The Cincinnati Zoo is awaiting the birth of the world's first test-tube gorilla in December.

Its Center for Reproduction of Endangered Wildlife announced this breakthrough exactly 17 years after the birth of the world's first human test-tube baby, Louise Brown. The gorilla mother - Mata Hari, also known as Rosie - lives at the Cincinnati Zoo; the father - Masuba - is a resident of a zoo in Omaha.

The Cincinnati Zoo pioneered the transfer of tiger embryos 14 years ago, and has since had success with elands, bongos, exotic cats and other animals. The zoo's research team, which included human fertility experts, observed Rosie's menstrual cycle and removed a dozen eggs, which were fertilized by Masuba's sperm in a glass dish. Three resulting embryos were implanted and tests showed she was pregnant.

Fewer than 5,000 lowland gorillas are estimated to remain in equatorial Africa. About 325 are in North American zoos, and 800 are in captivity worldwide. In addition to breeding animals long distances from prospective mates, and animals whose survival is endangered, IVF could be used on animals that don't breed because of social problems.

## Are great singers born or made?

TELL ME WHY

JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

Is the throat of a famous opera singer any different from that of a regular person? Is there something physical in structure that makes a beautiful voice? Tamar, Netanya.

Prima Schwartz, a veteran voice teacher at the Michlala women's college and the Arts and Sciences High School in Jerusalem, replies:

For the most part, physical variations in the throat do not explain the difference between a wonderful singing voice and a poor one. There are many great singers who have large bodies (I don't mean fat), but there are wonderful singers who are average sized.

As far as we know, the vocal cords are not different. Some voices are more complex and more interesting due to vibratory patterns. There might be voice variations due to the inner dimensions of the mouth and throat and higher cheekbones, but these are not significant.

Great singing voices are the result of an entire package: intelligence, artistry, the right temperament, emotional stability, determination, imagination. One can learn how to breathe and the correct singing technique, but all of this is useless without these qualities.

If my kids are making noise in the next room or outside and I want to sleep, I find that turning on the radio between stations drowns out their noise and lets me sleep. How does this work? Moshe, Ramat Gan.

Prof. Joseph Tzvilg of the department of behavioral sciences at

Ben-Gurion University of the Negev in Beersheba answers:

I am not certain that this will always work, or for everyone, but there is a psychological basis for it. If the noise made by your children or neighbors is very powerful, it will be overwhelming and keep you from sleeping. However, if it is not so terribly loud, the brain can focus on the "white noise" from the radio and overcome the noise from the next room.

Humans naturally seek out information: they become more alert if they hear a language they understand and try to comprehend what's being said. But the radio noise, because it is incomprehensible, can "swallow" the other noise and can relax you.

In the same way, people who are not musical experts may use quiet classical music as a background to relax. If it were vocal music, the brain would be forced to try to comprehend the words, and this is not relaxing. If the person is a musical expert, he couldn't help but pay careful attention and judge the quality of the work. But for others, such music can create a screen that allows relaxation.

Why do birds chirp and sing when the sun rises? Simon, Beersheba. Gilad Michaeli, a master's degree student in physiological ecology in the life sciences department at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, explains:

Birds, in fact, begin to chirp and sing even before the actual sunrise. They don't have to see the sun, but rather need to be exposed to a certain amount of light, which wakes them up and induces them to vocalize.

Singing is a form of communication among birds. The light stimulates the pineal gland to produce hormones that make them want to communicate with their peers, be social and (in many cases) make territorial declarations. Each species has its own characteristic song, and male and female birds vocalize to mark out their territory. In the spring, males sing to show off before the females. The blackbird and the bulbul (which is not territorial), for example, wake up especially early and sing for about half an hour.

Very early in the morning, there usually is not enough light to search for food but there is enough to wake them up and induce singing. When there is enough daylight, they can go ahead with their task of looking for food. If it's cold, they usually sing less because they need to conserve their energy for finding food.

Have you always wondered about the scientific explanation for ordinary phenomena? Now you can get an answer. Mail your question to TELL ME WHY, c/o Jerusalem Post Science & Technology Reporter Judy Siegel-Itzkovich, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, 91000 Jerusalem, or fax it to (02) 389527. Please include your first name and place of residence. Calls will not be accepted.

## Firms help you dive into the 'Net'

ON LINE

DANIEL BAUM

THE final element in getting connected to the Internet, after selecting and installing your software, is selecting a provider.

An Internet provider is a company that allows you to connect to the Internet via its networking infrastructure, usually by dialing in, but sometimes via other means for a faster, more robust connection. The latter options are relevant only for companies wishing to provide access for a large number of users.

There are several pitfalls to watch out for when selecting a provider company, most of which I have fallen into myself. I speak from experience.

A couple of alert readers asked why the last part of my address changed suddenly. The reason, of course, is that I changed to another provider, which is a fairly traumatic thing to do.

It means telling everybody about the change, as well as unsubscribing from any mailing lists and resubscribing with your new address.

So what are the pitfalls? The most important thing is to make sure that your prospective provider has a local telephone number. If not, you are in effect limiting yourself to calling after 10 p.m., when intercity calls become cheap.

Before that, you can be charged a message unit for as little as 16 seconds, sending your phone bill to dizzying heights if you log on in the morning. A local call, by comparison, costs at the most one unit for five minutes, meaning that simply to log in and download your mail and then log off again will cost only one unit.

Some area codes are better served than others; in the 03 and 09 dialing areas, almost all companies have PoPs (points of presence). Netvision, Netmedia and Dataserve have PoPs in the 02 area. Some areas, especially 07, have very little choice, although Shani Technologies have recently opened a PoP there.

The second factor is the cost of the service itself. The entry of IBM into the market at lower prices than other upmarket companies - \$30 for 30 hours monthly - could cause top-level prices to come down now.

At the moment, a top-of-the-market company like Netvision

charges \$50 for 30 hours; a more downmarket company charges \$30. Some companies, including Netvision, have cheaper schemes, such as 15 hours for \$30.

Shani charges by the minute, which is a good system if you are a light user, but more dedicated Cybersurfers will appreciate knowing how much each month's bill is going to be.

But why on earth can't these companies, and almost all other computer companies, quote their prices in shekels like any other businesses? After all, we're paid in shekels and we pay in shekels, and the shekel has been stable as a rock for years.

So what is the difference between a high- and low-level company? Chiefly, the number of simultaneous telephone connections they allow, and the speed of the actual connection to the Internet.

The number of lines each company has dictates whether you are going to get connected at all, or whether you are going to have to put up with endless busy signals, which can be very frustrating. This is especially crucial after 10 p.m., when the cheap calls start and the entire country wants nothing more than to cruise Cyberspace.

Amazingly, since starting to use Netvision, I have never had a busy signal. The speed of the Internet connection can also make a big difference. There's not much point paying lots of money for fast modems if the data crawls in. Data speeds on a slow system using Netscape can average under 100 bytes per second, while a faster system will usually work at the maximum speed that your modem will allow.

Again, Netvision is a winner here, working approximately six times faster than the previous provider I used. As for the actual service and support I received from the companies I have dealt with, I find no difference; both were equally quick, efficient and courteous. In both cases, my connection was established within a day of my first contacting them, and both companies provided me with all the support I needed to get my system up and running.

Daniel Baum can be contacted at dbaum@netvision.net.il

## Students suffer from a dyslexia of numbers

HEALTH SCAN

POST HEALTH REPORTER

ALMOST seven out of a hundred pupils suffer from dyscalculia - a learning disability that diminishes their mathematical ability but does not affect their general intelligence.

This was the finding of a study by Dr. Ruth Shalev of the pediatric neurology unit at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital and hospital statistician Dr. Varda Gross-Tsur. It was published recently in the British journal *Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology*.

Over 3,000 fourth graders from state and state-religious schools in Jerusalem were tested. Of these, 555 were found to have poor math abilities, and 185 were diagnosed with dyscalculia (the math equivalent of dyslexia). Their inability to deal with numbers was the only learning disability in most of the affected children. The problem

was equally as common among boys as among girls, which surprised the researchers since boys are more likely to suffer from dyslexia than girls.

**DISABLED GET RIGHTS**  
A new law has abolished the need for a special municipal permit to build a hostel or to house up to six mentally handicapped people in an apartment. This was announced by AKIM director-general Yair Gilboa. He said recently that the abrogation of this requirement reflects society's growing awareness of the rights of the disabled to live their lives in the community.

Gilboa said at AKIM's annual meeting in Tiberias that the gov-

ernment has finally set regulations and standards for transporting the special-education children to kindergartens and schools. Until now, they did not need to be accompanied by an adult or with any special safety measures.

**IMPOTENCE DRUG IN PHARMACIES**  
An anti-impotence drug for men to inject before having sex has been approved for prescription-only sale at pharmacies. The Upjohn Company drug, called Caverject, was until now provided only at hospitals. It was recently approved by the Health Ministry and the US Food and Drug Administration.

Agis, which imports the drug, says that the dose must be determined individually by the doctor for his patient. It can be used up to three times a week, but not more than once a day.

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## US recognition of Jerusalem

FOR the first time since the seat of government was moved to Jerusalem in 1950, American recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital seems likely. Such recognition has been promised by candidates for the US presidency for over 20 years. But "the permanent government" - the State Department bureaucracy - has always managed to annul these promises by warning that the US would lose its status as "honest broker" if they were fulfilled. As a result, the only country in the world in whose capital the US does not maintain an embassy is Israel, America's democratic friend and strategic ally.

Now, with a bill initiated by Republican Senator Jon Kyl of Arizona and co-sponsored by senators Bob Dole (R-Kansas), Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-New York) and Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), Washington may be on the way to moving the American Embassy to Jerusalem.

The first step in this direction was taken earlier this year by Kyl, who - in consultation with former deputy assistant secretary of defense Douglas Feith - formulated a bill which linked Congressional appropriations for the State Department's "Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad" fund to groundbreaking for the embassy in Jerusalem in 1996. Co-sponsored by Senate Majority leader Dole, who is also the front-running Republican presidential candidate, the bill garnered the support of 62 senators. But Secretary of State Warren Christopher threatened to recommend a presidential veto, which seemed to inhibit further support for the bill.

The official reason for the possible veto was that linking a threat to withhold funds with requiring the administration to act was unconstitutional. (Subsequently, experts have ruled that it is not.) The real reason is the traditional fear that Washington would lose its neutral status if it moved its embassy to Jerusalem.

The administration was also encouraged in its

opposition to the bill by Israel's lack of enthusiasm for it. While officially supportive of a move which Israel has passionately advocated since David Ben-Gurion's days, government representatives quietly suggested it might harm the peace process. To its credit, the American Jewish lobby AIPAC ignored this trepidation and lobbied for the bill.

The bill introduced on Friday in the Senate (an identical bill is expected in the House of Representatives within days) is not as forceful as the original Kyl proposal. The withholding of funds from the State Department pending groundbreaking for the new embassy in 1996 has been deleted, while allocations for the embassy building (amounting to \$100 million) have been made discretionary rather than mandatory. The modifications were introduced to gain greater support, and as a result, Moynihan, one of the administration's mainstays in the Senate, has agreed to join the bill's sponsorship.

But despite the modifications, the bill does mandate the relocation of the American Embassy by May 31, 1999. And, as Kyl put it in a press release on Friday, "If the administration intends to build a new facility for the embassy [by 1999], it will have to break ground in 1996 anyway." Moreover, the new bill not only mandates the embassy's relocation, it has "teeth" in the form of a warning that half the allocation for the State Department building fund in 1999 will not be made unless the administration reports to Congress "that the US Embassy in Jerusalem has officially opened."

The faint-hearted and appeasers in Israel and the US who oppose the bill because it may irritate the PLO should heed Kyl's Friday statement: "The status of Jerusalem is not, never was, and never will be negotiable... The United States is not neutral about Jewish rights in the ancient Jewish homeland or in Jerusalem. I believe the key to our diplomatic effectiveness is not our neutrality, but our power and loyalty to our friends and our principles."

## Iraq sanctions must stay

NO one should be surprised by the continuing evidence of Saddam Hussein pulling the wool over the eyes of the international community, four years after he should have learned a severe lesson in the sand dunes of Kuwait.

There is growing pressure both from the humanitarian organizations and the business community to say "enough is enough" and lift the crippling sanctions imposed by the United Nations on Iraq. However, they forget that neither the United Nations nor any state - no matter how hostile towards Iraq - decided on a whim to blockade Saddam's evil dictatorship.

Saddam is the author of suffering in Iraq, and the miseries he has inflicted on his own people pale beside those he had planned for the victims of his conquests. Kuwaitis had more than a taste of Saddam's methods and would have been utterly wiped out as a people if they had had to endure the Iraqi occupation for the past four years.

Neither should it be forgotten that in more comfortable days, the "Iraqi people" by and large were enthusiastic supporters of their bullying strongman. Those who couldn't stomach him left the country long ago. Those who stayed will vote 100 percent in favor of him in a farcical "referendum" on his presidency today - the "mother of all elections" as a scornful

newspaper in Jordan dubbed it yesterday.

A new report from the unrelenting UN weapons inspector Rolf Ekeus insists once more that the staggering scope of Iraq's military industries continues to be concealed from the law enforcers of the international community. Following the defection of Saddam's defense supremo Hussein Kamel in August, the Ekeus team has uncovered 680,000 previously undisclosed new documents.

They revealed, in the dry understatement of Ekeus' report to the Security Council, that "Iraq's efforts to conceal its biological weapons program, chemical missile warhead flight tests and work on the development of a missile for the delivery of a nuclear device, led it to provide incorrect information concerning certain of its activities." The Iraqi war machine resembles a giant, satanic Russian doll - each secret opened contains another lurking within, ad infinitum.

The lesson is clear - the United Nations must stop giving the Iraqis any hope whatsoever that sanctions will be lifted as long as Saddam remains in power. His very presence should be declared a breach of Security Council resolutions. That should be linked to another message - Iraqis should be told that when this evil regime is obliterated, they can expect a rapid return to membership of the world community.

WE DEMAND COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSSES CAUSED BY THE CLOSURE!

AND WE SHOULD ALSO PAY HIM FOR THE LOSSES WE DIDN'T SUFFER FROM TERRORISM...



## 'Born and bred in sin'

AMOS PERLMUTTER

THE late Aaron Wildavsky, one of America's great political scientists, told me years ago that the difference between American and Israeli leftist intellectuals was that the Americans hated America, while the Israelis loved Israel. Unfortunately, that's no longer true.

In recent times, a rejectionist counter-culture on the left has emerged in Israel that rivals the American brand of leftist self-and-country hatred. Like their American counterparts - many of them Jews in academia and the media - the Israelis have adopted three cardinal political doctrines that characterize the American left.

The first is egalitarianism, followed by self-flagellation and guilt, and capped by an anti-Zionism that is really anti-Israelism. The three are interrelated and parallel one another, and each contains a mixture of the others, but all are voiced in various degrees by the self-appointed leftist elites.

The concept of egalitarianism has its roots in the French Revolution, which called for the total redistribution of wealth, absolute social justice, and the end of the class struggle and class distinction.

The chief modern spokesman for the current school of egalitarianism is Prof. Ze'ev Sternhell of Hebrew University, who, in his recent *Nation Building or a New Society*, bitterly condemns the Labor, Mapai, and Histadrut elites who, in his view, abandoned social justice and egalitarianism for nation building.

Sternhell is somewhat obsessed with radical nationalism and fascism, and has written several controversial books on the subject. The end result is that he blasts David Ben-Gurion and the sages of Socialist Zionism for betraying and abandoning socialist egalitarianism, turning to statism, and spending the movement's physical, personal, and idealistic resources on establishing the State of Israel at the expense of heaving to the pursuit of social justice.

This concept of the egalitarian spirit is carried one step further by post-Zionist historians, who insist that Israel was born in sin, at the expense of the rights of the Palestinian people, as one junior lecturer at the University of Haifa argued. Had Israeli leaders known at the time, this New Age philosopher argued, that the price for the birth of the state would be Palestinian oppression, they should have abandoned Zionist goals altogether.

Another writer, holding forth in *Ha'aretz*, condemned the entire Zionist leadership for failing to "do more" for the Jewish Diaspora under Nazi rule. He charges that rescuing Jews was subordinated to what he called "Palestine-Centrism." This sort of self-flagellation is linked to the guilt of "abandoning" the Palestinians at the expense of state-making. The writer charged that the founding fathers of Israel, on both the right and left, represented nothing less than elitist elites whose main goal was to establish a state at the expense of - you guessed it - social justice for Jewish and Arab workers.

Yet another school of anti-Zionists can be found in the sociology and political science departments at Tel Aviv University. Here, we find vehement criticism of the IDF, scholars who think that its formation was nothing less than an act of praetorian aggression, in which all the resources of the state go toward maintenance of the military, with the military being the pillar of state building. The IDF is likened to nothing less than the Prussian army, and its role in mak-

ing Prussia and the new, united Germany a force in 19th-century Europe.

In this world view, the old heroes are simply authoritarian elites masquerading as socialists and democrats. This is nothing less than an all-out attack on the whole Zionist enterprise and its phenomenal achievement in creating the State of Israel. In fact, it questions outright the validity of this enterprise, and thus the validity of modern Israel.

These left-wingers, full of bitterness and guilt, rage against the fate of the "poor" Arabs and "peas-

ants," the oppressed, and vanquished "victims" of Mapai, Labor, and the pioneering spirit. In this world of intellectual perversity, Israel's socialist pioneers and leaders are turned into colonialists and imperialists, and the neo-Marxist ideas of labor and land markets which characterized Mapai and Labor become merely tools to establish the state.

In this world, Jewish "exclusivism" becomes the source for state-making. Sternhell et al. insist that the labor and settlement movements were contradictory, and were created at the expense of the Arab "peasants" and laborers, not on the shoulders of the Palestinian or Israeli working class.

THIS IS not the place to lecture Sternhell on the comparative history of European social democracy, which as far back as the 1930s had already abandoned its commit-

ment to social justice for workers. Certainly the good professor, an expert on radical nationalism, fascism, and socialist movements in France and Italy, must be aware that the Risorgimento in Italy paved the way for modern nationalist movements. Why accuse Israel of statism when nationalism prevailed everywhere?

The American founding fathers were an elite, revolting to establish a grand and institutionally well-balanced republic or state. The success of America - and of Israel - was that it did not fall into the trap of adhering to false egalitarianism.

We know what happened to egalitarianism in the wake of the French and Russian revolutions. The consequences of such utopian concepts and doctrines were bloodshed, oppression, and political disaster, inciting class warfare and ending in totalitarianism of one sort or another. If Sternhell's egalitarian model had prevailed here or in the US, David Ben-Gurion would have been swept aside by an Israeli Stalin-George Washington by an American one.

These intellectual efforts to undermine the basic tenets and history of Zionism are pernicious, as dangerous as the radicals of the French Revolution, or the Leninist-Stalinist murderers of the Russian Revolution.

The only modern nationalist, non-Stalinist revolutions which have succeeded are the Israeli and American ones, because they never claimed egalitarianism as a doctrine. The violence that followed the egalitarianism of the French and Russian revolutions had at its core ideas that inevitably led to modern totalitarianism.

The writer, a political scientist, is a fellow of Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center and the Begin-Sadat Center at Bar-Ilan University.

## Are you Jewish?

SOURNA DANESHVAR

DESPITE what you might think from the recent headlines, there are some Iranians in Israel who aren't spending their time in prison.

Unlike the Iran Air Kish attendant who had to hijack an entire airplane to get here, I arrived in Israel this past August to study for a year at the Hebrew University.

I was born in Iran, and my father was a general in the Shah's army. My family immigrated to the US in 1984. I have since become an American citizen, and was recently commissioned as an officer in the US Marine Corps.

When I got the chance to come to Israel I grabbed it, despite the objections of my parents and some friends.

My mother complained that Israel wouldn't be safe, while my friends placed bets to see how many days it would take me to get hurt in a country which has less than amicable relations with Iran.

Like most unsuspecting visitors, my first impression of Israel came from El Al security in New York.

When I told my stone-faced interrogator that I didn't know Succot from Shavuot, and that the only bar mitzva I had seen was Crusty the Clown's on *The Simpsons*,

## A troubled Iranian in Jerusalem

sons, she intensified her questioning.

Things really boiled up, though, when she found out that I was from Iran. I was escorted through a couple of rounds of interviews, during which I disclosed everything short of my waist size.

After the interrogation, my group coordinator happily explained away my ordeal: "That's why El Al is the safest airline in the world!"

I only wish she had been with me at Ben Gurion Airport, where El Al security went through my luggage and removed a set of *Le Monde*, some T-shirts, and a box of cigars.

AT LEAST that experience was quick. More troubling have been my encounters on the streets here.

I don't associate myself with any organized religion. Living through and barely escaping the revolution in Iran appreciably reduced my interest in that kind of thing.

But, inevitably, one of the first questions that comes up when I meet Israelis is "Are you Jewish?" Normally I just say no, and the conversation continues. But I've had some very different reactions talking to Iranian Jews.

Arriving in Jerusalem, I was pleasantly surprised to find a large Iranian store right in the middle of Ben Yehuda Street. I went in to talk to the owners in Persian (my mother tongue).

At first they were quite welcoming. But after I answered no to the obligatory question, they became cold and mute.

My most recent experience: I was at the Hebrew University's health clinic the other day to get a medical form filled out. As I waited for a doctor to see me, I was given a questionnaire. It asked the basic questions - name, age and place of birth.

In the middle of the questionnaire, however, I was asked to specify my religion "for the purposes of administering proper health care."

Now I can understand why that information might be relevant for administering a person's last rites, but I hardly expected that to be necessary, since all I needed was a check-up. So in the space provided, I wrote "None."

When I finally saw the doctor, he was surprised to discover that I had been born in Iran. With much excitement, he confessed that he had never seen an Iranian Jew. I didn't want to disappoint him, so I said nothing.

But, I wonder, had he got my reply to the usual question, would he have sent me to the doctor down the street?

Why should my religion matter? Is there some religious restriction on studying in Israel I need to know about?

I didn't come here to spy on anyone, nor to seek asylum. I came here to study. And thus far, some of the things I have learned have proved a bit bothersome.

Next month, I'm going to Turkey on my holiday break. Unfortunately, I'll be flying El Al. I can't wait for those questions again.

The writer is a Raoul Wallenberg Scholar at the Hebrew University.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### IRRESPONSIBLE ACT

Sir, - Recently an article exposing the alleged murder of Arab prisoners by Israeli soldiers appeared on the front page of our local newspaper, *The Daily News*. We are a small town with a small number of Jews. We have always lived peacefully with our neighbors and have been able to maintain a fairly unbiased and pro-Israel stance in the community. When this story appeared in full bloom in our paper, my people were totally shocked and incensed at the gross carelessness of the Israeli press, the general, the historians and the Israeli government for allowing this material to appear in print at this time and to subject the American Jewish community to prejudice - especially the smaller communities like ours.

### LAST STAND

Sir, - Moshe Kohn's column of September 15 represents the latest attempt by the settlers and their supporters to claim the mantle of Martin Luther King, Jr. for their "non-violent" protests against the peace process and the government. But their actions can more fittingly be compared to those of that bitter antagonist of the American civil rights movement, former Alabama governor George Wallace. His infamous "stand in the schoolhouse door" at the University of Alabama in 1963 to prevent the enrollment of two black students was also an act of

protest against the policy of his country's government, and like the settler leaders today, he too had a noisily supportive constituency.

But the obstructionism of Wallace and those like him could not turn back the tide of history. If the settler leaders persist in their absolute refusal to recognize and deal with reality, they too will be swept away, and their creative sloganeering will help them about as much as Wallace's "Segregation now! Segregation tomorrow! Segregation forever!" MARTIN J. GIDRON  
Tel Aviv.

### RUBINSTEIN'S VIEWS

Sir, - Recent letters on the op-ed page have erroneously referred to other incorrect statements appearing in the media recently, asserting that Prof. Amnon Rubinstein, minister of education, culture and sport, had criticized the participation of American immigrants at right-wing demonstrations.

Permit me to clarify that the minister never suggested that these or any other immigrants do not have the right to take part in any legitimate political debate. The minister values the democratic values held by American olim and their significant contribution to all areas of Israeli society.

It is understandable that among these olim, as in any other segment of the population, there are diverse views regarding the present political process. It is the legitimate right of those opposed to government policy to express their views in a democratic and law-abiding manner.

The minister's criticism referred to illegal and even violent acts performed by some of the demonstrators, as well as to the allegations of betrayal and lack of patriotism leveled against the present government and its supporters.

ORIT LERNER,  
Media Advisor to the Minister,  
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport  
Jerusalem.

התאחדות הציונים



هكذا في الأصل

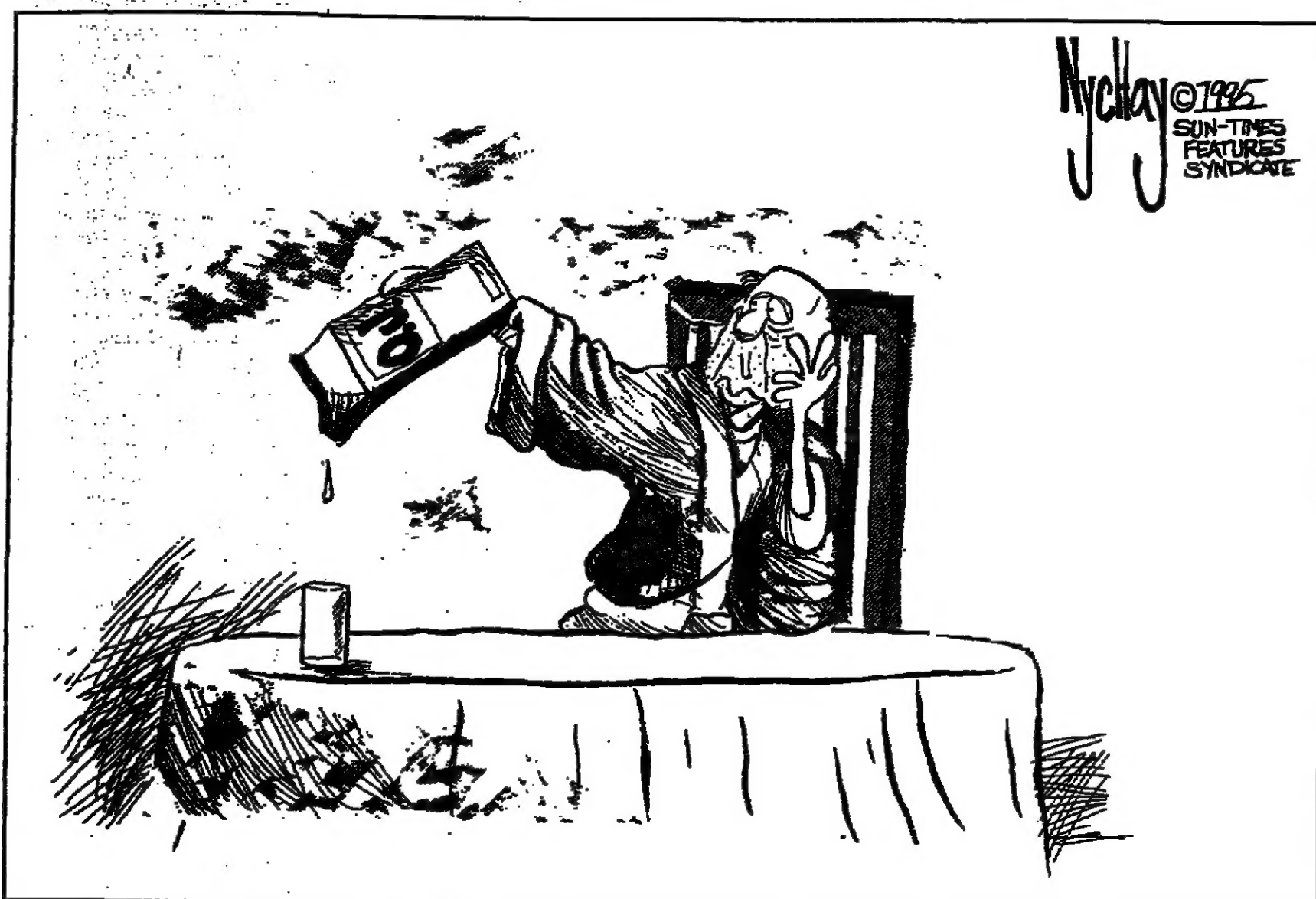
Are you Jewish?

THE JERUSALEM POST

A review of commentary and humor from American Press Syndicates

# AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Sunday, October 15, 1995



## O.J. Acquitted After the cheers, justice questioned

BY RANDALL KENNEDY

The acquittal of O.J. Simpson brings to an end an extraordinary criminal trial that attracted, like a magnet, anxieties over crime, sex, race and the possibility of reaching truth and dispensing justice in an American courtroom.

My own view is that the verdict represents a combination of three beliefs. One is that the prosecution simply failed to prove that O.J. Simpson was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Reasonable people could come to this conclusion. After all, police investigators displayed remarkable incompetence, the prosecution erred mightily — remember the gloves that did not fit — and, of course, there was the despicable Mark Fuhrman. Even with help given by several questionable judicial rulings before the trial and near the end, the prosecution did permit a reasonable juror to vote to acquit on the basis of the evidence presented at trial. I disagree with that conclusion. But I do concede that it could be reached reasonably and in good faith.

If this belief is what prompted the decision of all 12 of the jurors who acquitted Simpson, their decision has little broader cultural significance than that reasonable jurors sometimes come to different conclusions than those which many observers favor. I doubt, though, that this belief was the only or even the dominant predicate for the acquittal. I say this was based on what I have heard many people say and write about the evidence presented at the trial and also the remarkably short time that the jury deliberated. If the jury was at all representative of the American public, particularly that sector of the public which leaned toward acquittal, it was probably influenced considerably by two other beliefs.

The first is characterized by an unreasonable suspicion of law enforcement authorities. This is the thinking of people who would have voted to acquit O.J. Simpson even in the absence of Mark Fuhrman's racism and the L.A. police department's incompetence and even in the face of evidence that was more incriminating than that which was produced at trial. There is a paranoid, conspiracy-minded sector of the population which would honestly though irrationally have rejected the state's argument virtually without regard to the evidence. One of the things that nourishes much of this community, particularly that part comprised of African Americans, is a vivid and bitter memory of wrongful convictions of innocent black men and wrongful acquittals of guilty white men. A key example of the former were the convictions of the Scottsboro Boys in

the 1930s for allegedly raping two white women. Now it is widely believed that these young men were framed. A key example of the latter was the acquittal of the murderers of Emmett Till 40 years ago. In the face of overwhelming evidence of guilt, an all-white jury in Sumner, Mississippi, took an hour and seven minutes to acquit two white men who later acknowledged that they had killed Till for having whistled at the wife of one of the murderers. Asked why the jury had taken an hour to deliberate, one of the jurors declared that it would not have taken so long if they hadn't paused for a drink of soda pop.

A third belief is that to which Johnnie Cochran appealed directly in his summation when he pleaded with jurors to help "police the police." This belief animates jury nullification. By nullification, I mean the act of voting for acquittal even though you know that, in terms of the rules laid down by the judge, the evidence warrants conviction. A nullifier votes to acquit not

**To subordinate the need to convict a murderer to the need to protest the intolerability of official racism is a moral mistake.**

because of dissatisfaction with the evidence but because, in the phrase of choice nowadays, he wants "to send a message." In many locales, black people in particular want to send a message that they are way past tolerating anti-black racism practiced by police and that they are willing to voice their protest in a wide variety of ways, including jury nullification. Frustrated, angry and politically self-aware, some black citizens have decided to take their protest against racism in the criminal justice system to the vital and vulnerable innards of that system: the jury box.

In a certain way, the specter of this sort of jury nullification represents an advance in American race relations. Not too long ago, blacks' dissatisfactions with the criminal justice system could often be largely ignored without significant immediate consequence because whites, on a racial basis, excluded them from decision-making. Invisible in courthouses, except as defendants, blacks could safely be permitted to stew in their own resentments. Now, however, because of salutary reforms, blacks are much more active in the administration of criminal justice and thus much more able to influence it.

Notwithstanding this advance, however, the current state of affairs as revealed by the

Simpson case is marked by several large and tragic failures. The first and most important is the failure on the part of responsible officials to clearly, publicly and wholeheartedly abjure racism of the sort that Mark Fuhrman displayed during his hateful career as a police officer. Fuhrman's prejudice and his ability to act on it likely had much to do with O.J. Simpson's acquittal. His bigotry provided a vivid basis for the argument that the police framed Simpson. His bigotry also provided an emotionally satisfying basis upon which to follow Cochran's invitation to "send a message" by voting to acquit. In other words, the state inflicted upon itself a grievous wound when its representatives failed to establish a rigorous, anti-racist personnel policy that might have obviated the problem that ultimately crippled the prosecution most.

A second failure has occurred within the ranks of those who cheered the acquittal. I get the impression, that the sentiments being voiced in the celebrations of some observers, are feelings of racial solidarity, yearnings to engage in racial muscle-flexing and a peculiar urge to protect the hero status of a man whose standing within the black community rose precipitously by dint of being charged with murder.

The failure of those moved by these sentiments is two-fold. First, such feelings can only predominate by minimizing the stark fact that two people were brutally murdered and by resisting the claim that whoever committed that dastardly deed ought to be legally punished, regardless of his color and regardless of the racism of Mark Fuhrman and company. To subordinate the need to convict a murderer to the need to protest the intolerability of official racism is a moral mistake. Both could have been done and should have been done.

Contrary to the logic of Johnnie Cochran's summation, neither jurors nor onlookers were trapped in a situation in which they had to choose one imperative over the other. Second, as a practical matter, it cannot be emphasized too frequently the extent to which the black community in particular needs vigorous, efficient, enthusiastic law enforcement.

The O.J. Simpson trial is obviously a complicated event that will take years to understand more fully and place into proper perspective. At this point, however, the result, like so much of the trial itself, leaves me — normally an optimist — overcome by a sense of profound gloom.

*Randall Kennedy, a professor at Harvard Law School, is completing a book on race relations and the administration of criminal justice. This article first appeared in The New Republic.*

## Who else could have done it?

BY ROBERT WRIGHT

Let's provisionally accept the prevailing white view that the O.J. Simpson verdict was a miscarriage of justice. Who or what is to blame? Here's my list of suspects.

1. Howard Jarvis. Jarvis was a seminal carrier of the anti-tax fever that politicians have been exploiting ever since. His Proposition 13, passed in 1978, cut California property taxes by more than half and all but precluded subsequent increases. The Simpson trial showed what kind of county and municipal government you get with an inadequate tax base: inadequate. There were sloppy criminologists, a loony coroner and mediocre prosecutors, consistently outgunned.

And how about those cops? Take detective Philip Vannatter, for example. Having overseen the extraction of blood from O.J. Simpson — at the police station, where he was supposed to book it as evidence — he took the blood vial to his car, drove God knows where, and finally carried it into Simpson's home. Vannatter testified that he then handed the vial to criminologist Dennis Fung, who said he then carried it to his car. But defense lawyers showed videotape of Fung leaving the house empty-handed. Meanwhile, the vial turned out to be missing some blood. So the prosecution proudly introduced the nurse who had extracted the blood; he explained that — whoops! — he probably wrote down the wrong amount in the first place. Ever wonder why a mostly black jury might begin to think something was rotten in this case? Which brings us to our next suspect.

2. The LAPD's racist Rambo. I've long entertained a theory as to why so many blacks think Simpson was railroaded: because, in fact, blacks, more than whites, do get railroaded. But I never dreamed I'd see corroboration on the scale of the Mark Fuhrman tapes. Combined with Vannatter's suspicious (if probably just negligent) behavior, and pervasive deficiency in the handling of evidence, the tapes made me start honestly thinking there might be reasonable doubt about Simpson's guilt.

Most white observers say there isn't; even assuming Fuhrman and Vannatter were both corrupt, two cops couldn't by themselves have planted most of the evidence. But this white analysis assumes all willful misconduct is confined to these two men. Many blacks wouldn't assume that. And their track record is better than the white track record. At the trial's outset, when black suspicions of evidence tampering surfaced, most white observers dismissed them as nutty. Then came Vannatter and Fuhrman. Hmmm.

3. Lots of other cops. It would be nice to think that Fuhrman — plainly a basket case — is an aberration among L.A. cops. But the Rodney King tape suggests otherwise. And probably in other cities, too, many cops harbor a hatred of blacks, or at least an aggressive suspicion of them. This helps explain the racial divide in views on the Simpson case. The hardly radical black journalist Clarence Page has noted that having an ugly encounter with a white cop is virtually standard experience for middle-class blacks; some policemen really will — as Fuhrman boasted — pull over a black man in a fancy car unless he's wearing a \$500 suit.

4. Black criminals. If white racism is partly to blame for the Simpson verdict, what's to blame for the racism? As conservatives note, racism often draws strength from statistical truth. If you're a cop, and your job means getting shot at, and black men are especially likely to do the shooting, that's bound to affect your thinking and your conduct. For that matter, even if you're not a cop, being especially wary of black males — even crossing the street to avoid them — makes statistical sense.

Still, the waves of fear that prompt such street-crossing may be disproportionate to the threat. Indeed, the fear often blinds whites to subtle socioeconomic cues — how a black teenager dresses or acts — that if coolly appraised would wholly negate any color-based fear. All told, white fears of black crime may be no less wild than black fears of police misconduct. Both are grounded in statistical truth but are too often undiscerning.

5. The inner city. What do you think turns so many of those sweet-looking black toddlers into criminals, whose conduct will then help sustain the white racism that helps explain the Simpson verdict? Suffice it to say that if Gil Garcetti had been born to an unwed black mother in south-central L.A., he probably wouldn't be district attorney.

Moral of story: Part of the gap between black and white world views boils down to conditions in the urban underclass. Corollary of moral: this gap won't be wholly bridged by "communication." Whites can try to convince blacks that self-pity and conspiracy-theorizing are counterproductive. And blacks can try to convince whites that stereotypes about race and criminality are unfair and pernicious. But in neither case is the message likely to have great effect. Because both perspectives are rooted in statistical truth and serve self-preservation, whether psychological or physical.

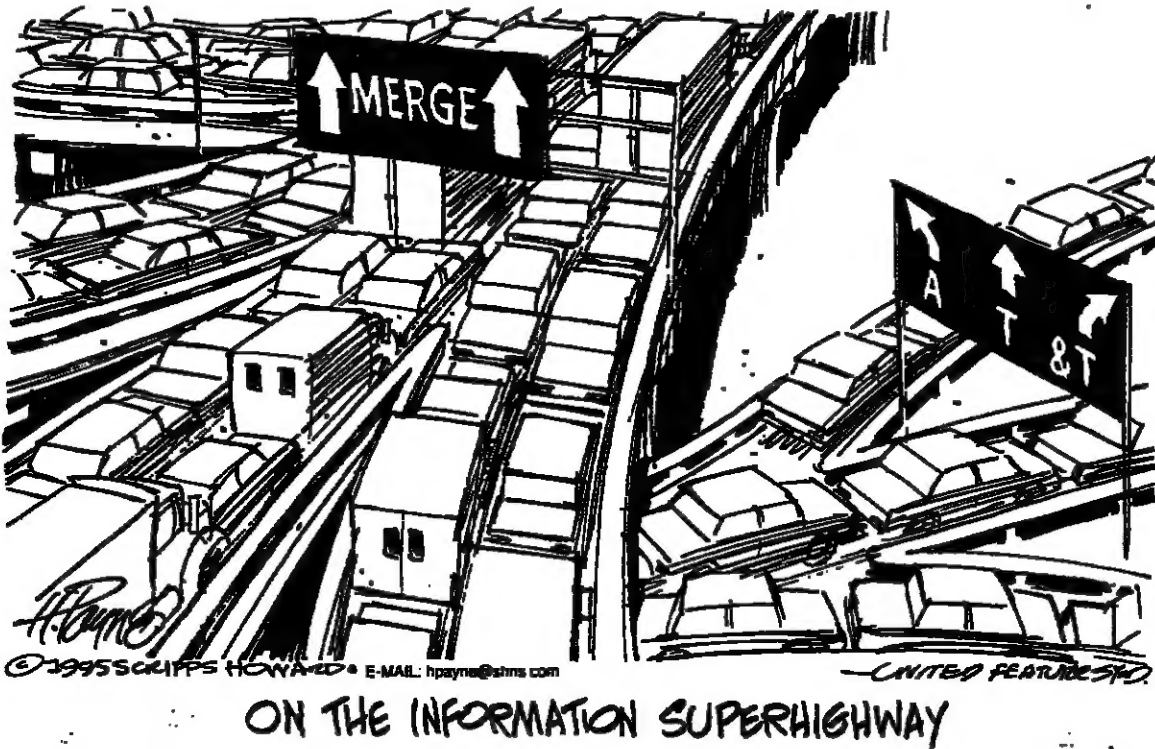
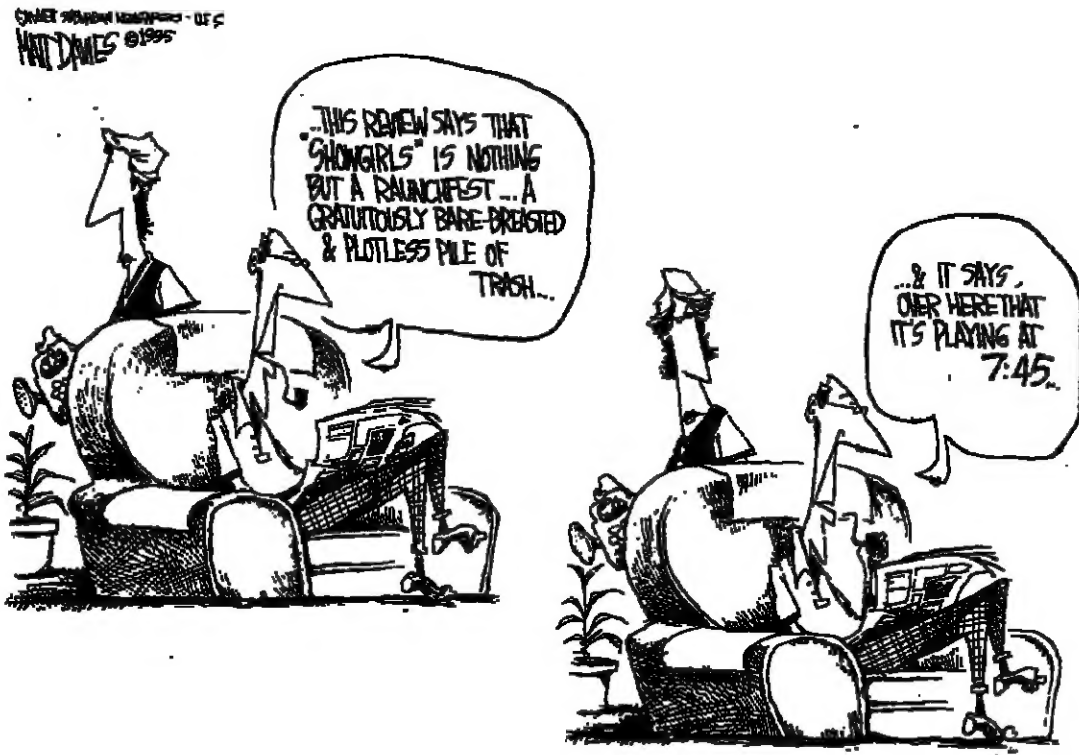
Congress is now grappling with the problem of the underclass via welfare reform. Such reform is overdue, but it's hardly sufficient, especially if accompanied by meager day care funding for the welfare mothers who will be pushed off the dole and into jobs. Meanwhile, Republicans slash the Clinton administration's proposed aid for public schools, including urban ones. The Simpson verdict is cause to pause and reflect on such issues.

*Robert Wright is a senior editor of The New Republic.*

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# EDITORIAL CARTOONS



## Jury dismissed along with justice system

By MICHAEL LIND

In the days and weeks to come, you will read and hear a small army of eminent jurists, politicians and journalists responding to popular outrage over the travesty of justice in the Simpson case with soothing assurances. They will tell you that, though fallible individuals sometimes make mistakes, the contemporary American jury system remains the best arrangement ever devised for ascertaining guilt and innocence.

Don't believe a word of it. The American jury system does not work to free the innocent and punish the guilty in an efficient and humane manner. It never has. Juries have always abused the institution, sacrificing impartial justice to political or ethnic goals. Today urban black juries all too often put race above justice.

Even in a society less racially polarized than ours, the Anglo-American jury system would be a bad idea. The progress of civilization can be measured by the distance between the idea of crime as a matter between the criminal and his victim's relatives, and the idea of crime as an offense against the impersonal, constitutional state. The 12-person jury, which the Vikings bequeathed to Anglo-Saxon England, lies on the barbaric end of the spectrum. For all the refinements of the past millennium, the jury system bears the marks of its primitive origins: from the magical number 12 (about which irrational debates occasionally erupt when the idea of ten- or eleven-member decisions is suggested), to the language of combat used to describe competition between attorneys, to the resemblance between cross-examination and torture.

Though the news may come as a surprise, juries as we know them are limited to the English-speaking, common law world. Most other Western democracies have inherited their system of criminal justice from the continental European civil-law (Roman law) tradition. The contemporary civil-law tradition is not, as Anglo-American propaganda would have it, one of authoritarian, "inquisitorial" justice, with all-powerful judges railroading helpless innocents. On the contrary, all civil-law democracies today provide for some form of trial by jury. In civil-law countries, however, the jury is typically made up of a small number of professional and lay judges. The professional judges bring their experience to bear in sifting the evidence; the lay judges prevent the professionals from acting on

the basis of prejudice or politics. Yet another professional judge presides over the trial.

The differences between the common-law and the civil-law approaches to criminal justice do not end with the composition of the jury. Grotesque battles over the admissibility of evidence like the Fuhman tapes just do not occur in the civil-law world, where the trial is usually preceded by a relatively calm investigation and examination under the direction of the public prosecutor and an examining judge. The defendant is treated more fairly, in these early phases, than in the United States.

According to Stanford Law professor John Henry Merryman in his study *The Civil Law Tradition*, "The dossier compiled by the examining magistrate is open to inspection by the defense, routinely providing information about the prosecution's case that in an American proceeding would be unavailable to the defense until its production was compelled by a motion for discovery or it was revealed at the trial." No surprise witnesses, no sealed evidence envelopes, no sleazy tricks during discovery.

Suppose that the United States, like France and Germany, had adopted its own national version of the civil law system in the 18th or 19th century, in place of the British common-law inheritance—an American Civil Code like the Code Napoleon or the Prussian Code. Suppose, furthermore, that O.J. Simpson had been tried for murder under civil-law rules. How likely is it that the Simpson trial, in those circumstances, would have degenerated into an appalling spectacle of dirty tricks and bizarre legal hairsplitting? How likely is it that Johnnie Cochran would have played the race card and asked the jury to send a message to the L.A. police, if the jury had consisted of, say, Judge Ito and several other professional magistrates, as well as a few laymen?

I realize, of course, that by suggesting that Americans might actually learn something from other countries I am questioning the dogma that the political and legal system of the United States has been perfect since its immaculate conception in an act of collective parthenogenesis by the Founding Fathers. The rules of American public discourse hold that no innovation in government or jurisprudence unknown to Americans before 1800, no matter how potentially beneficial, can be suggested for adoption; the opportunity for fundamental political and juridical thought in the U.S.

came to an end with the close of the Founding era, rather as divine revelation is thought by Christians to have ceased at the close of the Apostolic Age.

While an intellectual tariff prevents the import of institutional improvements from abroad, Americans are free to export our superior system to the rest of the world. Indeed, doing so is something of a patriotic duty. Otherwise educated Americans who happen to be completely unaware that our legal tradition is an eccentric deviation from the main tradition of Western jurisprudence do not hesitate to evangelize on behalf of the American Way in matters like criminal justice.

Here's why we should be concerned: The defects of our particular inherited structures of democratic and constitutional government may be mistakenly interpreted by an alienated public as failures of democracy and constitutionalism as such. The result of such unwarranted but understandable pessimism might be support for plebiscitary rule in politics and, perhaps, vigilantism in law enforcement. Legality cannot exist for long in the absence of legitimacy. In a contest between a law that seems to regularly produce unjust outcomes and extra-legal justice, rough justice in some form will sooner or later prevail. (How many people have you heard say in response to news of Simpson's acquittal, "Maybe somebody will give him what he deserves?")

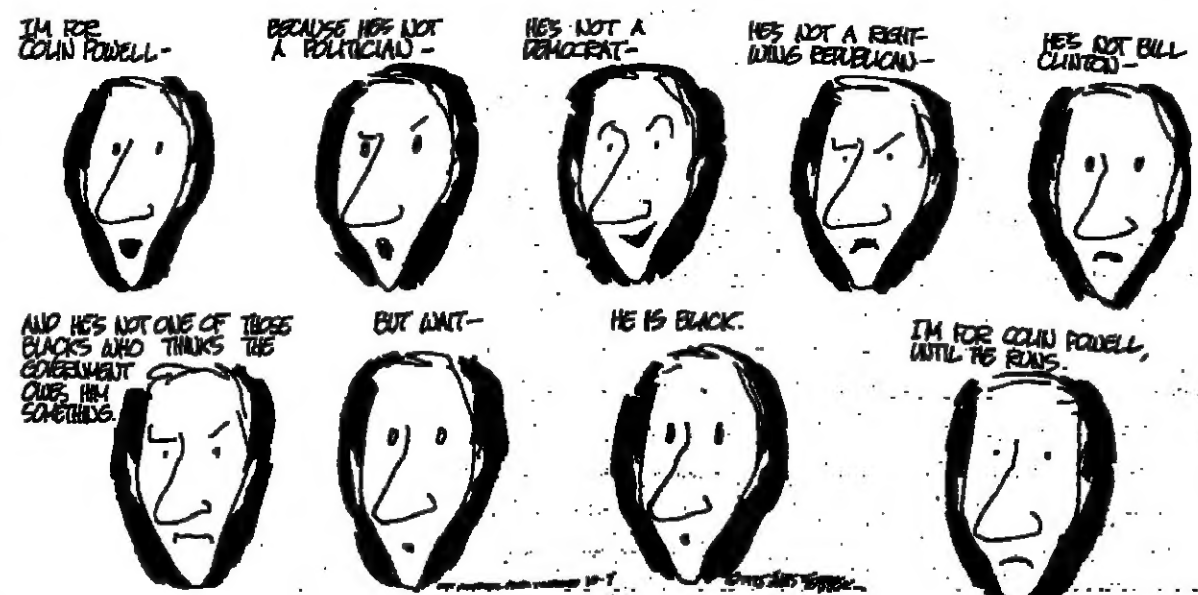
In the spirit of the enlightened conservatism of Justice Holmes, we need to audit our inherited institutions, rescuing what is vital by carving away the deadwood. We can begin by admitting that some of the foreigners who look aghast at spectacles like the Simpson trial actually may have something to teach us about devising a criminal justice system capable of telling right from wrong.

Michael Lind is a senior editor of *The New Republic*.

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FEATURES  
SYNDICATE

### FEIFFER





# SUNDAY COMICS

## Doonesbury

G.B. TRUDEAU

## PEANUTS

by Schulz

## Slip

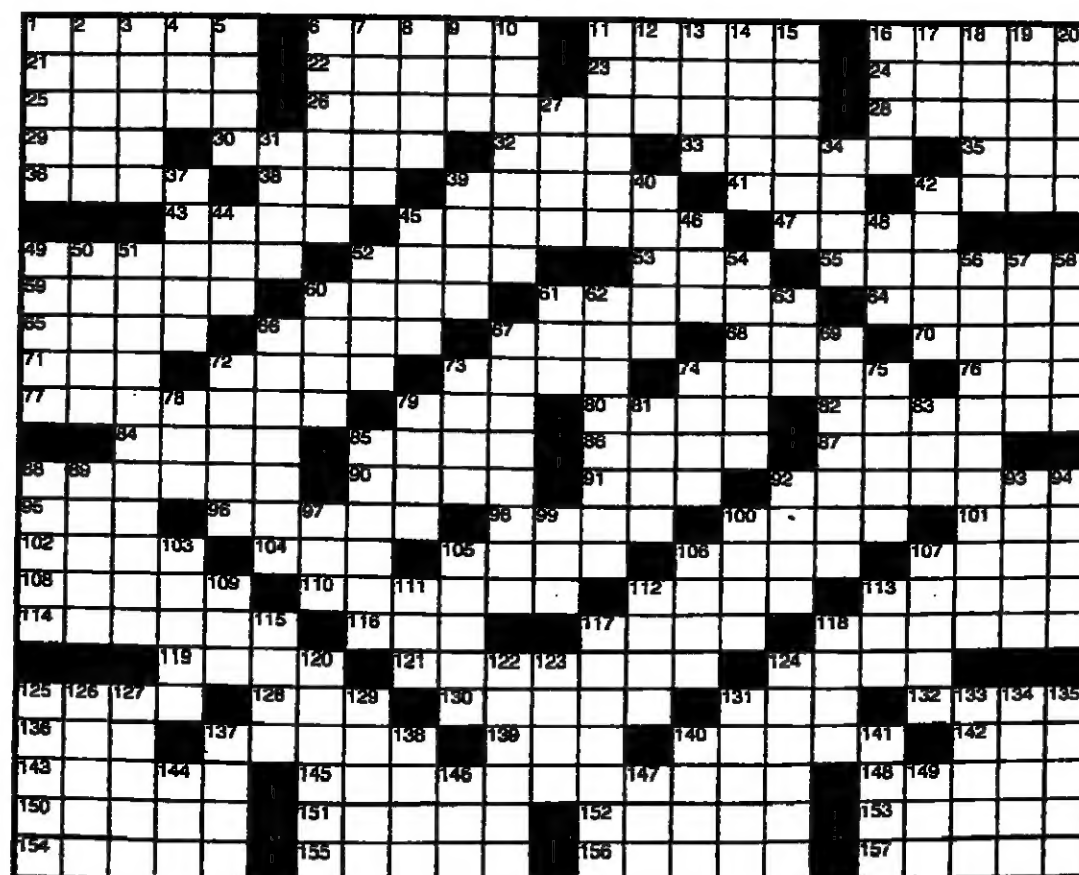
By JEFF MEYER

## Calvin and Hobbes

by Bill Watterson

## TODAY'S SUNDAY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 Open
  - 6 Painter of ballrooms
  - 11 Brown drizzle
  - 18 Explosion
  - 21 Fictional salesman
  - 22 Give it —
  - 23 Collect
  - 24 Car accident
  - 25 Playing music
  - 26 Straight from the
  - 28 Greek market
  - 29 Book film
  - 30 Author Oscar
  - 32 Dawn goddess
  - 33 Actor Gaby
  - 35 Thing, in law
  - 36 Discard deny
  - 38 Vegas cuisine
  - 39 Mistle
  - 41 Pear to: post
  - 42 Lense
  - 43 Actress Hedy
  - 44 Ford's wife
  - 47 Freedom from case
  - 48 Master with
  - 50 Compromising
  - 53 Aggression
  - 55 Fred Sargent's favorite drink
  - 56 Towel cloth
  - 60 Wheel crate
  - 61 Ho Chi Minh City, once
  - 64 European lunch
  - 65 — go bright
  - 66 Run away
  - 67 Star opening
  - 68 Fasting pole
  - 70 Pre-Easter period
  - 71 Point (a weapon)
  - 72 Abe's brother
  - 73 Oscar place
  - 74 Mr. Yehudi
  - 76 Serv. speech
  - 77 Dinner course
  - 79 — and tonic
  - 80 Sale condition
  - 82 Fast
  - 84 Dying oven
  - 85 Waste allowance
  - 86 Hawaiian goose
  - 87 Backed valley
  - 88 Actress Daryl
  - 89 Slope Coddage
  - 91 Unhappy
  - 92 Foursome
  - 93 Model Client
  - 96 King Lear's daughter
  - 98 Mistle unit
  - 100 Strong breeze
  - 101 Kuan or Belle
  - 102 Tarnished
  - 104 Jazz composition
  - 105 — and Clerk
  - 106 Narrow opening
  - 107 Jogger's goal
  - 108 Tarnished
  - 110 Secondary railroad track
  - 112 Sycophant carter
  - 113 Visibly
  - 114 More profound
  - 116 Is capital of
  - 117 Nepal Valley
  - 118 Tarnish
  - 119 Pastiche
  - 121 Musical being
  - 124 Painter Chagall
  - 125 German valley
  - 128 Winter barrier
  - 130 Title
  - 131 Ad — for the purpose
  - 132 Slightly open
  - 136 Travel, in Rome
  - 137 Physician Salt
  - 138 — on a day's work
  - 140 Sulfur
  - 142 Doctor's org.
  - 143 Western contest
  - 145 One way to order eggs
  - 146 Plaster John
  - 150 Last Greek letter
  - 151 Shakespeare
  - 152 Flamingo herb
  - 153 Wicked one
  - 154 Actor Jarmil
  - 155 Oiled (verb)
  - 156 Painter Edvard
  - 157 Type of bear
- DOWN**
- 1 Signal
  - 2 "Message received"
  - 3 Valuable violin
  - 4 — "King" Cols
  - 5 Photograph
  - 6 Showy flower
  - 7 Deteriorate
  - 8 Actor Richard
  - 9 Burn
  - 10 Guitars
  - 11 Biblical strong man
  - 12 Comedian Pintos
  - 13 Actor Newman
  - 14 Baseball fiber
  - 15 On land
  - 16 Small rail
  - 17 Fall behind
  - 18 Saddle
  - 19 Warning device
  - 20 Browed bread
  - 21 Marsh land
  - 23 Run in mistral
  - 24 Time period
  - 27 Turn down
  - 29 Author Miami
  - 31 — the Plover
  - 32 Drive back
  - 34 Jazz 100
  - 35 Vogue's real
  - 36 Cervical
  - 38 Family nickname
  - 39 Pison
  - 40 Brown
  - 41 Hachman
  - 42 Washington movie
  - 43 They get the yeast
  - 44 Laundry
  - 46 Military
  - 47 Slimy Tones
  - 57 Line certain
  - 58 Verbosity
  - 59 Landlord
  - 61 Mayday
  - 62 Censor's staff
  - 63 April not
  - 65 More distant
  - 67 Department of Defense building
  - 69 Peppercorn
  - 72 Actor Romero
  - 73 Food plan
  - 74 In a — state
  - 75 Chair plant
  - 76 — from, Italy
  - 79 Smile
  - 81 Cloth juncture
  - 82 Always, to
  - 83 Calamitous
  - 84 Dismal
  - 85 By oneself
  - 86 Short rest
  - 90 Many society
  - 94 Church donation
  - 97 Car fuel
  - 99 F's out (a shop)
  - 100 Joy
  - 102 Outcast
  - 106 "Pearl" character
  - 108 "Song — Blue"
  - 107 Pictorial opus
  - 109 Morning measure
  - 111 Smoggen
  - 112 Trig function
  - 113 — the carpets
  - 115 Change the decor
  - 117 Post Bala
  - 118 Vogue's real
  - 120 Remained
  - 122 Dutch painter
  - 123 Remained
  - 125 Sensitive Thumrud
  - 126 Pleasant smell
  - 127 Mosquito genus
  - 129 Purple shade
  - 131 Living quarters
  - 134 Change
  - 136 Slimy Tones
  - 137 Conventione
  - 138 Rivers
  - 139 Fit of anger
  - 140 Chow
  - 141 Silly
  - 142 Self-esteem
  - 143 Complicated
  - 147 Genetic letters
  - 149 Fb





# FEIFFER®



## Cheney urges Gingrich to run for President

By ROBERT NOVAK

**E**x-Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, while not making any formal endorsement, has privately urged House Speaker Newt Gingrich to seek the Republican nomination for president.

According to well-placed sources, Cheney prefers his former House colleague Gingrich to his former Pentagon colleague Gen. Colin Powell. These sources say Cheney is not enthusiastic about a Powell candidacy.

When I asked Cheney whether he indeed asked Gingrich to run, he replied only: "I have not endorsed anyone for president."

### O.J. POLITICS

In the wake of O.J. Simpson's acquittal, Los Angeles District Attorney Gil Garcetti faces five challengers - including three of his current deputies and one former deputy - lining up to oppose him for re-election next year.

Garcetti's challengers will say he blundered by holding Simpson's trial in downtown Los Angeles, where the jury pool was potentially hostile to the prosecution, and by not using peremptory challenges to shape the jury. Garcetti will be accused of not being able to win the big trials - one of the charges he made in 1992 as a deputy D.A. when he defeated his

boss, Ira Reiner, to become district attorney.

### DUMPING ON DOLE

Political consultants Sal Russo and Tony Marsh have written Sen. Bob Dole saying they have no connection now with publisher Steve Forbes' campaign for president, but last month they produced a strategy plan for Forbes that did a number on Republican front-runner Dole.

The plan, which cost Forbes \$56,000, said: "Dole's weaknesses are significant. He obviously lacks core beliefs. He is old enough to give voters concern. All know there is a mean Dole hiding in there someplace. Every candidate will be assaulting him viciously from now until he wins or gets out of the race."

### CLINTON'S CAMPAIGN

Prominent Democrats consider Eli Segal, who now heads the threatened AmeriCorps project, as the leading prospect to run President Clinton's re-election campaign.

Segal was a senior operative in George McGovern's 1972 campaign for president and a key figure at Clinton's 1992 headquarters in Little Rock. No decision has been made whether he would be campaign chairman or campaign manager.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor

is believed to be Clinton's first choice to be in charge of the campaign. But Kantor has informed the White House that federal law forbids him from engaging in such political activity for one year after he gives up his trade ambassador's role.

### STIFFING THE KING

Jordan's King Hussein was about to leave his small palace in Potomac, Md., to meet with Secretary of State Warren Christopher Sept. 29 when a State Department aide called to ask whether the king would wait two hours.

Sure, said the king. Two hours later, the phone rang again. Christopher would have to postpone the meeting again. But the king was due in Boston to watch his son, Prince Hashem, play soccer. He could wait no longer.

On returning to Washington from Boston, he got a call from a profusely apologetic Christopher who said his staff did not tell him about the two postponements. Hussein, who has never before been stood up even by a head of state, took it like a king. "I believe him," he told aides.

Robert Novak is a nationally syndicated columnist of the Chicago Sun-Times.

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## Police perjury sunk the O.J. prosecution

By ALAN DERSHOWITZ

**N**ow that it has become clear that distrust of the police was an important factor in the O.J. Simpson acquittal, we may finally be forced to address the problem of police perjury in our society. Those who continue to believe that Simpson was guilty should be appalled that the case was "lost" because jurors - black and white alike - did not believe police witnesses or trust their evidence gathering. Those who believe that Simpson was innocent must be furious at police efforts to frame an innocent defendant. Those who are uncertain - who have a reasonable doubt - are angry that police misconduct has made it impossible even to know for sure what happened.

No reasonable person - whatever their views on the ultimate issue of Simpson's guilt or innocence - can have any doubt that this case was rife with police perjury. Even the prosecution has admitted that Detective Mark Fuhrman committed perjury. And even Judge Ito found that detective Philip Vanatter had been guilty of reckless disregard for the truth - a judicial euphemism for lying. Only the fact that he did not take the oath, saved Thano Paratis - the police nurse - from similar criticism. I don't know anyone who believed the pathetic videotape of a prosecutor getting Paratis to change his story about the amount of blood he took from Simpson so that it would fit into the prosecution's case.

It is plain now that the jury wasn't taken in by the police lies. One juror has said that she did not believe the police story that when they climbed Simpson's fence they did not even suspect him of any involvement in the killings, even though they knew that Nicole Simpson had previously called the cops on O.J. Simpson. As Scott Turow pointed out in a perceptive article, Justice Department statistics show that a spouse is always a suspect. The police, according to Turow, went to Simpson's house "for one reason": to get incriminating evidence about the man they believed committed the crimes. The former prosecutor blames the prosecutors and the judges in the Simpson case for tolerating the police perjury.

"It was the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office that put them on the stand. It was Judge Kennedy-Powell who took their testimony at face value rather than stir controversy by suppressing the most damning evidence in the case of the century. And it was Judge Lance Ito who refused to reverse her decision."

I have argued for years that the real culprits are the judges and prosecutors who refuse to recognize the reality of police perjury. These judges and lawyers send a powerful method of approval when they close their eyes to obvious police perjury, especially in search-and-seizure cases. As long as prosecutors continue to allow lying cops to testify and as long as judges continue to pretend that they believe such perjury the lying will continue.

In this case, the prosecutors knew that Fuhrman was a racist, a perjurer, and an evidence planter before they put him on the stand. An assistant district attorney, among others, warned the Simpson prosecutors about Fuhrman. The prosecutors also saw his psychological reports, in which he admitted his racist attitudes and actions. The only thing they didn't know is that Fuhrman - and they - would be caught by the tapes. If the tapes had not surfaced, the prosecution would have tried to destroy the credibility of the good Samaritan witnesses who came forward to testify about Fuhrman's racism. Only the tapes stopped them from doing this.

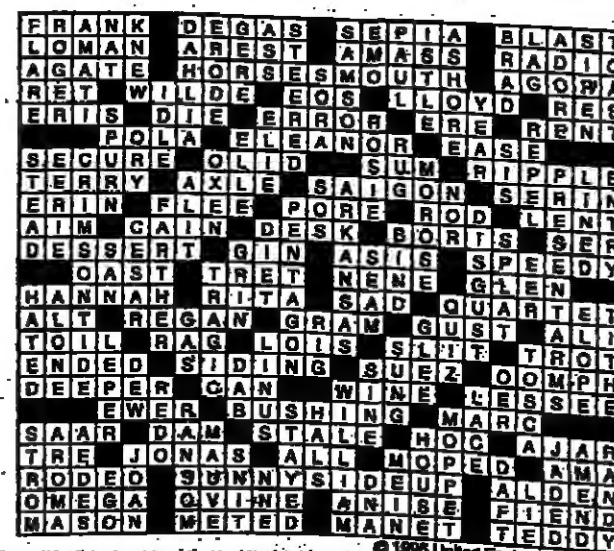
Marcia Clark told the jury and the public that she had become a prosecutor because she wanted the luxury of never having to put on a witness who she did not believe was telling the truth. But that is certainly what Clark did with Detective Mark Fuhrman, and probably what she did with Detective Philip Vanatter. No reasonable prosecutor could have believed Vanatter's testimony that he no more suspected O.J. Simpson of the killings than he did Robert Shapiro. That testimony does not pass the giggle test, and yet Marcia Clark allowed it to stand uncorrected.

It was this kind of prosecutorial evidence that caused the jury to have a reasonable doubt about the prosecution's case. Unless prosecutors, police, and judges begin to take police perjury more seriously, we will see more acquittals based on juror distrust of prosecution evidence.

There are those who argue that the lesson to be learned from the Simpson acquittal is to impose limits on the zealotry of the defense in challenging the prosecution's case. That puts the cart before the horse. As long as police continue to lie and cover for each other, as long as prosecutors continue to use such police perjury, and as long as judges continue to tolerate such perjury, the job of the defense attorney will continue to be the exposure of such abuse.

Alan M. Dershowitz is a professor of law at Harvard University. His newest books are "The Advocate's Devil" (Warner Books) and "The Abuse Excuse" (Little, Brown & Company).

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# From anarchist to communist to Zionist

FOR the Ulanovsky family, Zionism, as a solution to the Jews' problems and a path towards Jewish honor, came late.

Alexander Petrovich Ulanovsky was a convinced anarchist from his youth, when he still answered to the name of Yisrael Haikovich. He was the son of a poor tailor in Kishenev. Later, the family moved to Odessa. They lived in Moldavanka, a part of town known as the home of thieves and prostitutes.

His father worked hard to support the family. After he died, mother and sons moved to Kerch, where she opened a small grocery store. Her son was apprenticed to a tinsmith.

Ulanovsky did not advance far in this profession, however. After reading Peter Kropotkin, he became a determined anarchist. Soon he was arrested and deported to Siberia. Another exiled revolutionary, Sverdlov, and his wife "adopted" the young convict.

The Ulanovskys' story, narrated by his wife Nadezhda and daughter Maya in *Istoriya Odnoy Sem'yi* ("The Tale of a Family"), was published by Chalkite Publications in New York.

Ulanovsky - or Alosha, as he was called by all who knew him - escaped from his Siberian exile penniless and ticketless, on the Trans-Siberian railway. He passed through Moscow, Kiev and Odessa before he finally left Russia working as a stoker on a British cargo ship. On the ship, he learned basic English, assisted by a self-teaching book.

He was in Paris when World War I erupted. By foot, he went to Germany, subsisting along the way on his earnings as a day laborer in villages or in the Ruhr mines. Eventually, he made his way back to Russia. When he reached Kishenev, he was arrested and sent back to Siberia. He was freed only in the wake of the February Revolution.

In Petrograd, where Ulanovsky represented the seamen of Kerch at the first meeting of the Soviets, he was reunited with his

THERE AND THEN  
BRAYA SHAPIRO

old friend from Siberia, Sverdlov. Ulanovsky's papers identified him as "Russian" rather than Jewish. He wanted to correct this, but Sverdlov advised against it, commenting, "There are enough Jews in the revolution without you."

Destiny, or perhaps a sense of adventure, brought him to the Crimea, then held by White Russian troops. He helped negotiate the terms of their surrender to the Red Army. But when he pointed out to the Red Army commanders that the conditions of the surrender would have to be honored, they laughed. Most of the White officers taken prisoner were executed.

Though he never joined the party, the Communists sent him on intelligence missions abroad. For one mission in Shanghai, his wife - also an enthusiastic adherent of the Revolution - traveled 13 days on the Trans-Siberian railway posing as a German in order to join him.

The Ulanovskys were then posted to the US, traveling under the name "Goldman." While on a mission to Denmark in 1935, Stalin's purge began and Ulanovsky was arrested and sentenced to four years in prison. In Moscow, his wife learned of the arrest from an English newspaper. The Soviet authorities had not considered it necessary to inform her directly. During his imprisonment, the family was reduced to surviving by selling the clothing they had acquired abroad.

Upon his release, Ulanovsky was introduced to the head of the Military Academy, who suggested he teach English to high-ranking officers. Though he had no academic preparation for the job, he was thus employed until being dismissed "for being late." Fortunately, for the family, his wife replaced him in the job.

As World War II began, Moscow was full of foreign correspondents and his wife worked as a

secretary-translator for a number of them. The NKVD - later the KGB - demanded that she report weekly on the movements of the foreigners and on their attitudes towards the Soviet Union. One of the journalists, an Australian named Blondel, asked to meet a typical Russian, and she introduced the man to a friend of hers.

After the war, Blondel wrote a book describing Russian life as he saw it. The book was called *Rachel*, the first name of Mrs. Ulanovsky's friend. With help from Rachel's roommate, who apparently denounced her, the NKVD found out who she was and arrested her. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Ulanovsky herself was arrested and sent to the gulag. Also arrested was their daughter Maya, a teenager who joined a group of young students who hoped to reform Soviet life.

All the members of the group were Jewish.

Ulanovsky too, was arrested again and sentenced to 10 years in prison for having been an anarchist in his youth. It was years after Stalin's death before the prisoners were freed.

The Six Day War awakened the Ulanovskys' interest in Israel. He shocked a group of friends when he suggested a toast to Moshe Dayan: "The only general I respect."

The participants shouted: "Counterrevolution! Israel is fascist."

"But father said Israel was the only country which interested him today," his wife recalled.

He died in 1971 of a heart attack. His wife and daughter were allowed to immigrate to Israel two years later.

Their first trip to Jerusalem and Jericho, said his daughter, "moved one's heart."

"One became aware of a new allegiance: an allegiance to this city, to this nation, to the noisy and varied - but nevertheless united - mob, speaking an unknown language. Somehow, the feeling of belonging was born," she noted.

# Scopus reunion on Mt. Scopus

T here are more people here tonight than when we were at Scopus," remarked Daniel Lew as he surveyed the crowd of some 250 people gathered on Jerusalem's Mount Scopus whose common denominator was an association with Mount Scopus College in Australia - today the largest Jewish Day School in the southern hemisphere.

From octogenarians such as Thelma and Maurice Cohen to 8-year-old Yakir Gillis, they represented founders, parents, teachers and old colleagues.

Their get-together, initiated by recent immigrant Garry Stock - the first old collegian to become the president of the college - was not tied initially to any anniversary. But as chance would have it, the gathering coincided with the 40th anniversary of the school's founding principal Abraham Feiglin, and with the 40th anniversary of the first matriculation class.

Although the school hymn has been changed - in Stock's day it was *From the Peak of Mount Scopus, Peace to You Jerusalem* - The lyrics had fired Stock's imagination. For years he nursed a dream of a Scopus on Scopus reunion. But when the dream finally became a reality, Stock was temporarily back in Australia. Still he won't miss out entirely. He'll be able to see the video production of Israel Television producer and former aliyah emissary Muki Hadar, whose own children attended Mount Scopus during the period he was encouraging Australians to emigrate to Israel.

Preparing for the reunion, many of the school's alumni took the occasion to reflect on the role Mount Scopus had played in their decision to make aliyah. Historically, the school's administrators had emphasized Jewish identity and seen their responsibility as fostering a sense of Jewish values and community in the Diaspora.

Feiglin, acutely conscious that he'd been given the responsibility of pioneering a community Jewish day school, did his best to keep Zionism off campus. Hanoch Har Chen, who for five years headed the department of Jewish studies, recalled that Feig-

GREER FAY CASHMAN

lin had once asked him to tell the students about the Jewish National Fund - "but please, without Zionism." Yet for all that, it was impossible to remain aloof from the Israeli connection. Hebrew was a compulsory subject in elementary and junior high school and most of the teachers were from Israel.

Amiel Gurt, raised in a non-Jewish neighborhood was delighted when his parents sent him to Scopus. "I had this great feeling of identification with other Jewish kids," he recalled, "and this fostered my desire to go to Israel. The school taught me to be proud of being a Jew and to be open and natural about it in my contacts with the non-Jewish world."

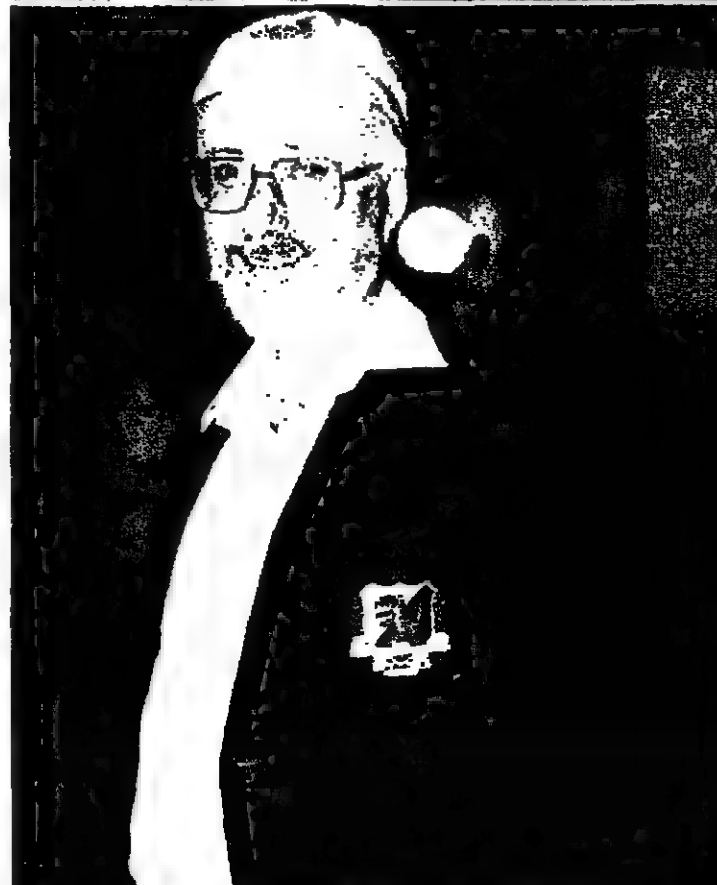
"We're the oldest people here," boasted retired solicitor Maurice Cohen of himself and his wife. "Our relationship goes back to 1945," chimed in Thelma Cohen.

Maurice Cohen reminisced about how he and the late Ben-Zion Finkin, who is credited with having founded the college, persuaded Feiglin to become the education officer of the Victorian Jewish Board of Deputies, "and it was around that that we established a movement to start a Jewish Day School." There was a lot of opposition at first, he recalled. "The community didn't want a ghetto. They wouldn't support the college because they didn't want segregation."

Australian immigrants in general, and Mount Scopus old collegians in particular, quickly joined the mainstream of Israeli life and blend into the social fabric with such ease that they do not stand out like other immigrant groups. A typical example is filmmaker John Pruzanski, an alumnus of the class of '73, who after only two years in Israel is managing director of Hed Arzi's multi-media division.

There are now several hundred Mount Scopus old collegians from the first to the last graduating classes spread across Israel. Up until now, they have not been a cohesive group.

But with proof that they have



Mount Scopus College graduates check class pictures from bygone days (top). Rodney Zentner attends the reunion wearing his crested old school cap and blazer. "I thought it was a school event and had to come in uniform," he quipped. (Isaac Harari)

sufficient numbers to warrant the creation of an Israeli branch of the Mount Scopus Old Collegians Association, they are seriously considering such a move and are looking forward to 1999, when many of them will charter a plane to return to Melbourne for the Mount Scopus jubilee celebrations.

# Gibraltar faces increasing uncertainty

AFTER nearly three centuries of British rule, the people of Gibraltar have recently been thrust into uncertainty and social turmoil over the political and economic future of the colony.

Pressure from Britain and Spain - which claims sovereignty over the Rock on its southern underbelly - to eliminate drugs and tobacco smuggling to the Spanish mainland climaxed in unprecedented demonstrations and street violence in July.

Chief Minister Joe Bossano was forced to take sweeping measures against smugglers and money launderers, but finds he has lost much of his political popularity just as he is pushing for decolonization without ceding sovereignty to Spain.

Under the treaty which awarded Gibraltar to Britain in 1713, the peninsula would return to Spain if Britain decided it no longer wanted it.

General elections are due in the next seven months, and Bossano's popularity - he was re-elected by a landslide in 1992 by an electorate persuaded by his promise to resist Spanish claims - is at its lowest ebb.

"We believe Mr. Bossano's government has lost the confidence of the community," said Peter Caruana, leader of the opposition Social Democrat party.

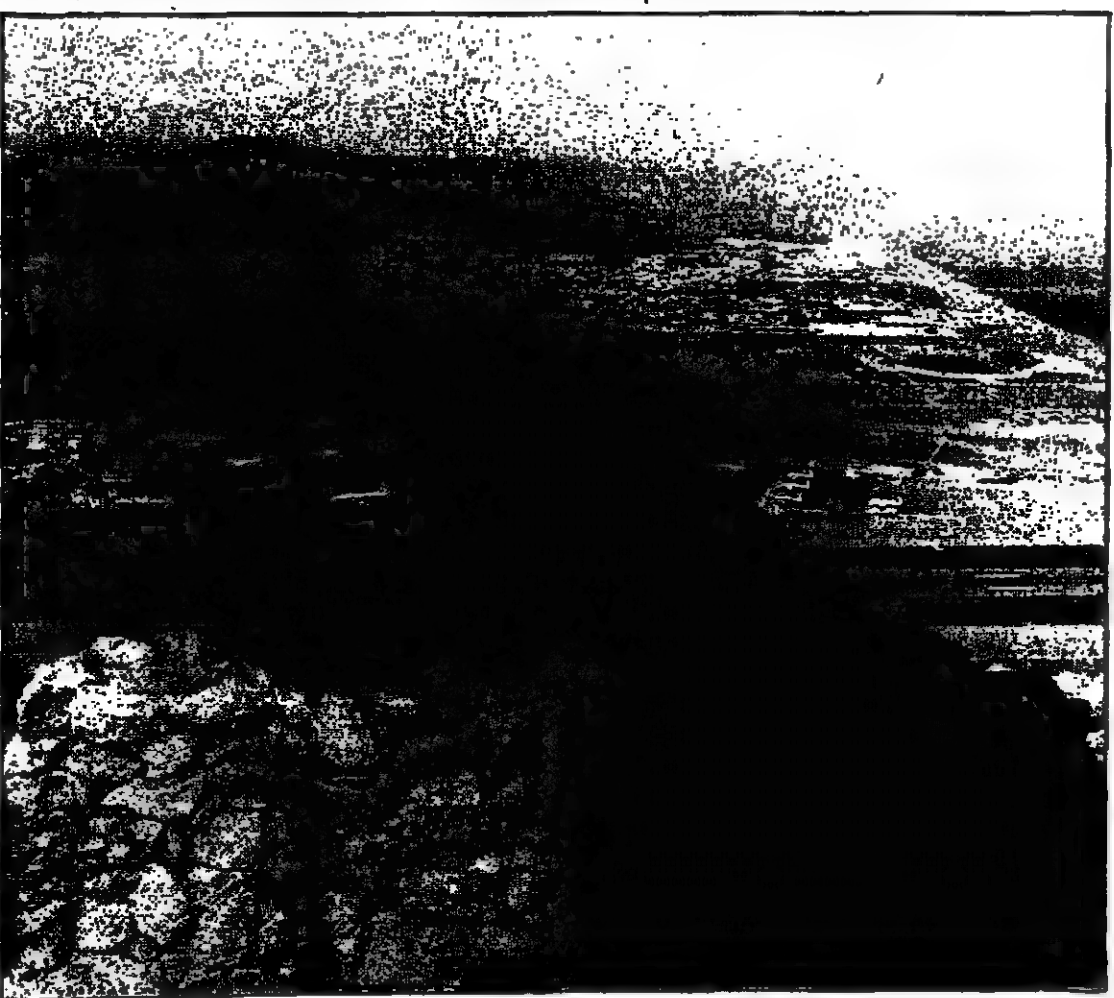
More criticism came from Peter Montegriffo, a charismatic young lawyer and politician who advocates dialogue with Spain as the only way ahead for Gibraltar.

Montegriffo believes Bossano has stretched the patience of the 30,000 population by failing to address the colony's problems quickly enough and letting issues such as smuggling get out of hand.

Bossano has lost much of the goodwill he had enjoyed in Britain, and among the people of Gibraltar, since Spain began to put pressure on the Foreign Office over smuggling two years ago.

Britain warned Gibraltar it might consider imposing direct rule if insufficient action was taken.

Earlier this year Spain imposed tough frontier controls on people entering and leaving the colony, causing delays of several hours and provoking reports from the local Chamber of Commerce that shopkeepers were suffering badly as a result.



The view of the Spanish town of La Linea from the Rock of Gibraltar.

Events came to a head in July when the Gibraltar government, driven by pressure from Madrid and London, finally passed an anti-money laundering law.

On the same day Royal Gibraltar Police confiscated 60 rigid inflatable boats, fast launches known to be used for drug and tobacco smuggling.

The police raid caused an unprecedented reaction from smugglers in Gibraltar - the colony experiencing its first serious riot on July 8 as mobs looted shops and turned on police.

But more than 8,000 Gibraltarians, distressed by the social effects of the growth of smuggling, responded with demonstrations against the smugglers.

"We cannot turn a blind eye to the deterioration of the fabric of our society," said Joe Holliday, president of the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce and an organizer of the demonstration.

The legal clampdown could have further consequences and some people fear a backlash if

smugglers regroup. If smuggling dries up, Bossano faces serious economic problems, with an estimated 28 percent of an annual £72 million (NIS 345 million) in government revenue coming from tax on tobacco imported to Gibraltar, much of it for "re-export" to Spain.

At a meeting in June with then-British foreign secretary Douglas Hurd, Spanish Foreign Minister Javier Solana said Spain would not allow Gibraltar to live off defrauding Spanish coffers and use this income to resist Spain's claim over its sovereignty.

Bossano believes Spain stepped up its pressure on the Rock this year less because of smuggling than because it feared Gibraltar could make headway in a bid to decolonize without ceding sovereignty to Madrid.

"It is very important to take Gibraltar's case to the United Nations," Bossano said recently. "We must guarantee the future of generations of Gibraltarians and protect them from the ambitions of the neighboring state to annex

us and convert us into a part of Spain."

Bossano himself wants to steer public attention back to the wider issue of greater self-determination for Gibraltar.

He wants the UN committee on decolonization to ask the General Assembly to rule whether or not the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht, which awarded the Rock to Britain, can be an obstacle to Gibraltarian self-determination.

Bossano has full backing in Gibraltar in resisting Spain's territorial claim, particularly while Madrid refuses to recognize the colony as an interlocutor in its own right at talks over its future.

He wants a UN-backed referendum before the year 2000 for the people of Gibraltar to decide how they will be decolonized.

Bossano is reluctant to rule out the possibility of full independence - a concept not popular with the people of Gibraltar - but he recognizes nevertheless that any final status will have to be achieved through an understanding with Spain. (Reuter)

# Japan slammed for whale hunting

TWO nations came under severe censure by the International Whaling Commission at its recent annual meeting.

Norway was again condemned for continuing the commercial hunting of whales, despite a worldwide moratorium on this activity. But it was Japan that really got the strongest condemnation for what the IWC termed "flagrant abuse of permits to catch whales for scientific study."

According to the commission, the research done on the 330 whales Japan caught legally last year was "laughably irrelevant."

One official said the only real research done was to see "how much whale meat they could sell to specialty shops and expensive restaurants."

By law, whale meat that was already frozen in 1986, when the moratorium on whale hunting went into effect, as well as whale meat from legal catches, may be sold on the domestic market but not exported. But these stockpiles also came under scrutiny. The IWC says that, in many cases, they are being used to "launder" illegal catches - whale meat acquired after the ban is coming in the back door and going out the front door as legal meat from the stockpile or from legal, scientific catches.

Japan, especially, is known to have large stockpiles of frozen whale meat and is still selling

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

meat from species of whales that have been caught neither legally nor for scientific purposes since the moratorium. At this point, no one can prove how long it has been frozen.

Now the IWC wants all countries with stockpiled whale meat to declare their inventory by January 1, 1996, and to report yearly on the amount of meat on hand. The IWC strongly suspects that smuggled meat from illegal catches is being used in some countries to supplement the stockpile, especially after 11 tons of illegal whale meat, shipped from Korea to Japan last year, were confiscated by customs officials because of inadequate documentation.

And the trade in illegal whale meat is profitable enough to

make it worthwhile; whale meat sells for from \$300 to \$450 a kilogram in Japan, and a whale-meat dinner costs \$100 a plate and up. Both Korea and Taiwan have been implicated in this illegal trade.

Until the breakup of the Soviet Union, the USSR was one of the chief offenders in this area. Its illegal catches were so large that scientists now say that all their data on whale populations for the last two decades are absolutely worthless.

The Soviets were so well organized that they had steam jets on the decks of whalers which were opened when aircraft flew over or other vessels approached. The steam produced a cloud that prevented anyone from seeing what was happening on the ships. Much of this illegal whale meat was transferred to Japanese ships at sea and taken to Japan as legal research catches, says the IWC.

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POST**



# Labor plans pro-Rabin demonstrations

SARAH HONIG

THE Labor Party has set up a special unit to "take the street away from the Likud" and arrange demonstrations in support of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

In response, Likud spokeswoman Ronit Eackshstein said that "Labor has created a political first - the government is demonstrating against the opposition."

The announcement of the unit's establishment came after Rabin found himself heckled wherever he went in recent days.

Rabin's representative in the party Shimon Sheves explained that "our aim is to establish our presence in the street and win it back from the Likud. Right now the right-wing, headed by the Li-

kud, holds sway in the violent street."

Labor's plan, according to Sheves, is to "prove that the street is with us."

Part of the plan involves showing that "Rabin is not as unpopular as the right would have it. We will organize groups of young people who will accompany Rabin wherever he goes and will demonstrate for him. These youths will fight back if there is any demonstration against Rabin."

Sheves maintained that "Labor has no choice but to fight the Likud on its own turf, because the Likud has launched its election campaign in an unsavory manner in the street."

"We had planned to hold off and not start the political fighting just now, but the Likud offers us no choice."

In an Israel Radio interview with Nahum Barnea on Friday, Histadrut Chairman Haim Ramon criticized Labor for failing to organize for the fight on "the street" and for not reacting adequately against the right-wing's organized provocations.

He noted that "the street has a certain influence on the election results, especially one as close as this one will be, and Labor leaders cannot afford to appear as whimpering weaklings."

Ramon said that "in 1992, La-

bor decided to stop being the ne-bish and quit whining in the face of right-wing violence, as it had done in previous elections. We stated that where Rabin could not speak, nobody would speak. And after proving it two or three times, the campaign calmed down and each side was able to have its say."

"This is how we should act today," Ramon said.

"One thing must be clear: Once the opposition head has difficulty speaking, these phenomena will disappear."

Labor has chosen to ignore Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu's suggestion that he and Ra-

bin meet "with an eye to defusing the volatile situation and discussing inflammatory rhetoric and actions on all sides."

Netanyahu argued over the weekend that "national unity must not be compromised. Regardless of our political rivalry, Rabin and I should get together to prevent the widening of the rift in the nation."

But Netanyahu's overture was belittled and brushed aside in Rabin's office, which continues to personally blame Netanyahu for outbursts against Rabin.

Opposition coordinator MK Tzahi Hanegbi offered to confer with Labor secretary-general Nissim Zivili in an effort to prevent violence in what he predicted

"would be a very heated campaign. Labor is desperate and when it was in the opposition in 1992, it hired thugs and sent them to disrupt Likud rallies."

In an official statement the Likud maintained that Labor's charges against Netanyahu and the Likud "are baseless and malicious slander of the sort at which Labor excels."

"All of the Likud's demonstrations are conducted legally and with police permits. This is legitimate opposition which this intolerant government seeks to delegitimize and demonize in the eyes of the public."

Michal Yudelman contributed to this report.



Chiskia (second from left) and Sruhi Loonstein present a check to Prof. Jonathan Halevy, director-general of Shaare Zedek Hospital, as their cousin Naftali Sunray, who was treated in the hospital's burn unit after an accident, looks on. (Hezi Hojesta)

## Dutch brothers repay hospital for saving baby cousin

JUDY SIEGEL

TWO brothers living in Amsterdam washed cars and ran errands over a period of 18 months and earned the equivalent of NIS 5,000, which they presented last week to Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital.

They wanted to "repay" the

hospital for saving the life of their cousin, who four years ago suffered severe burns in an accident.

Chiskia and Sruhi Loonstein presented the check to Shaare Zedek director-general Prof.

Jonathan Halevy.

When Naftali Sunray, a Jerusalem resident, was two years old, he lost his balance on a chair and reached for the nearest object - the cord of an electric kettle.

The kettle spilled boiling water on him, burning him over 43 percent of his body. His mother, who tried to save him, was also burnt.

Naftali was hospitalized in Shaare Zedek's burn unit for two months and underwent five operations.

## Yemen FM: Too soon for ties with Israel

MARILYN HENRY  
NEW YORK

ALTHOUGH there are no problems directly confronting Yemen and Israel, it is premature to consider relations between the two states, Yemen's foreign minister said Thursday in New York in an unprecedented discussion with American Jews about politics, history and culture.

"I don't think there are issues between Yemen and Israel to be resolved," said Abdulkarim Eryani, who serves as deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Yemen. But "direct trade with Israel probably will wait."

Nor does Yemen have "pre-conditions" for relations with Israel. But, he said, "we need the consensus of our people." That would not be forthcoming without peace between Israel and Syria and Lebanon.

Unlike Oman and Qatar, which have ruling families, Eryani said Yemen's new democratic government cannot take interim steps in advance of formal relations with Israel. Smiling broadly, he noted that his "coalition partners are not happy that I am standing here."

"We are not willing to sacrifice the coalition to open a trade mis-

sion," he said. Eryani was meeting for the first time in public with the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. It was a warm encounter, punctuated by Eryani's references to Yemenite music and Ofra Haza, tributes to the history of Yemenite Jewry, and his account of bidding farewell, as a teenager, to the Jews near his village during Operation Magic Carpet.

The remaining Jews of Yemen are free to travel, Eryani said, "but it would be sad if 5,000 years of history could disappear from Yemen."

Moving easily from diplomacy to culture, Eryani also said Yemen was concerned about the tomb of Shaleh Shabazi, the 17th century Yemenite Jewish poet.

The site in Taiz has become holy for Jews and Moslems who pray there for relief from suffering.

However, the tomb must be preserved or Shabazi's remains must be moved, Eryani said he hoped for cooperation in handling this matter, but added, "his Jewish faith gives much greater right to you."

## Nazareth welcomes branch of PM's Office

DAVID RUDGE

A BRANCH of the Prime Minister's Office to deal primarily with matters relating to the Israeli Arab sector was officially opened in Nazareth at the end of last week.

Prime Minister's Office Director-General Zvi Alderoty, who officiated at the opening of the

branch - the first in the Arab sector - said its main task would be to supervise and oversee implementation of projects in the Arab community.

Scores of guests, including mayors and heads of Arab local councils, attended the ceremony - which Alderoty said was part of the government's efforts to "fully integrate Druse and Arabs into Israeli society on an equal basis."

He reiterated the government's other pledges to the Arab sector, including bringing municipal budgets of Arab councils into line with those of Jewish local authorities and closing gaps in all other fields.

Abraham Nimr Hussein, head of the forum of Arab Council Heads, welcomed the new office as a step in the right direction.

## Real estate magnate Jack Weiler, at 91

JACK Weiler, a real estate magnate who for decades was a spirited leader and benefactor of Jewish concerns in the US and Israel, died Thursday. He was 91.

Weiler's stunning commitment to the Jewish community included more than 20 years as chairman of United Jewish Appeal; positions on the board and as a life trustee of United Israel Appeal; and a career of leadership at Israel Bonds. He was the honorary president and former chairman of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

As chairman of the Housing Committee of the Jewish Agency for Israel, he was instrumental in building 12,000 units in Israel to house 50,000 immigrants.

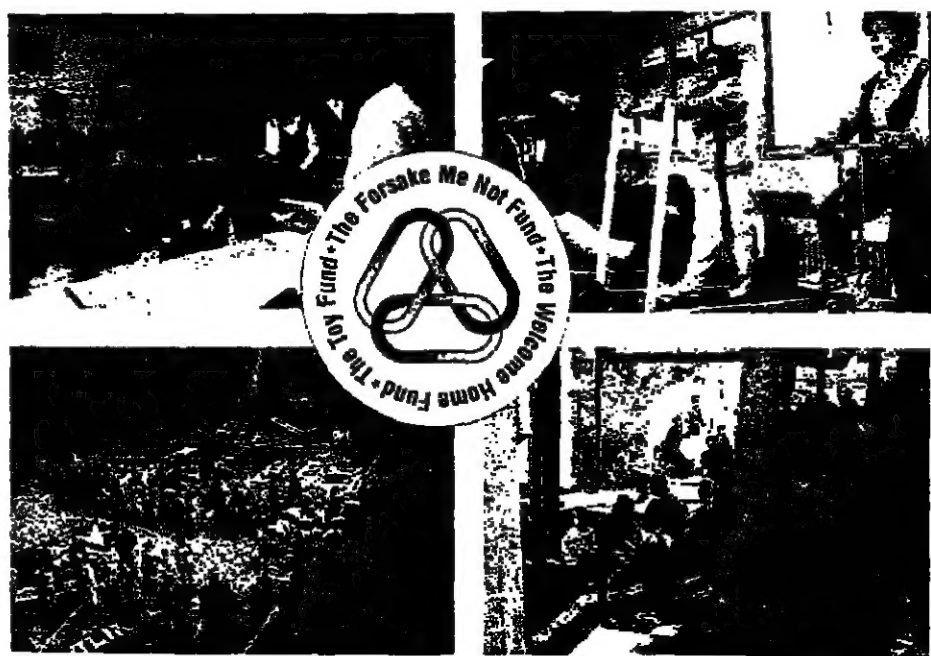
Weiler was active in the Jerusalem Foundation, and served as honorary chairman of the Jerusalem College of Technology and as honorary chairman of the Bezalel Academy of Arts, where he established the Weiler School of Architecture.

Marilyn Henry

## Let's start making next year better now!

Last year The Jerusalem Post Funds cared for the needy elderly, gave to the underprivileged children, as well as granting scholarships for higher education to new immigrants and

young Israelis completing military service. Starting at Rosh Hashana we will be opening this year's campaign to brighten the days of the needy, young and old.



Donations should be sent to The Jerusalem Post Funds, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000. All contributions in Israel in Shekels are tax deductible. Donors in the U.S. wishing to receive tax benefits can mail their checks to: Friends of The Jerusalem Post Funds, 211 E43rd St. New York, NY 10017. Checks should be made out to Friends of The Jerusalem Post Funds.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Woman held for abusing stepchildren

A Beit Hanina woman, suspected of beating her stepchildren, was remanded for seven days by Jerusalem Magistrate's Court on Friday. A social worker told police that a nursery school teacher had noticed signs of violence on the children, a boy, 8, and a girl, 4. The woman admitted that she had beaten them and burned them with cigarettes. She said she did it to take revenge on her husband - they are the children of his first marriage - after he beat her.

Itim

### Former deputy Jerusalem police chief dies

Lt.-Cmdr. Moshe Friedman, former deputy police chief in Jerusalem, died of a heart attack Friday night. He was 50. Friedman, who immigrated to Israel from Germany in 1950, joined the police force on completion of his military service. He is survived by a wife and three children.

Itim

### Former Ikrit residents hold protest

Dozens of former Ikrit residents descended yesterday upon the ruins of the Western Galilee village, forcibly evacuated in 1948, to protest against the government's refusal to allow them to inhabit the site. The group had planned to set up camp at the site, but after discussions with police, decided to leave. They say the government has ignored a High Court of Justice ruling in 1951 that the evacuation was illegal and that recognized the residents' right to return. The group also noted that a committee headed by Justice Minister David Liba'i is supposed to decide on the issue but has done nothing for two years.

Itim

### Four bit by jackal

A jackal bit two adults and two children on Friday night before being beaten to death in Neshor, near Haifa. The last adult that was bitten hit the animal until it died. Police said that all four were sent to Rambam Hospital for tests, and advised anyone who came in contact with the animal to get examined.

Itim

### Market workers robbed of NIS 300,000

Two grocery store workers were robbed at gunpoint of NIS 300,000 in cash and checks on Friday while on their way to a Tel Aviv bank to deposit the money.

The two, a man and woman who work for the Greenberg chain, were on the corner of Yitzhak Sadah Street and Aminadav Street when a motorcycle suddenly drove up beside them. The passenger on the motorcycle threatened them with a gun and took the sack of money before the speeding off. Police apprehended the two, two men in their twenties, on Saturday morning and recovered the cash. The checks and credit card slips had been discarded by the two.

Itim

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**WEATHER**

Jerusalem	12-24
Tel Aviv	17-26
Haifa	17-26
Beersheva	14-27
Dead Sea	15-28
Eilat	20-31

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear. No change in temperatures.

## Teleways Event lottery winners

THE winners of the lottery at The Event of Teleways voice messaging service run by Eronet and Telemeiser are the following:  
1. Benny Benjamin, Jerusalem.  
2. Yael Rachamin, Ashdod.  
3. Eli Berlinger, Jerusalem.

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